The Leading Motor House of Asia:
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The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
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VOL. 1 NO 117. BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1913. ONE ANNA.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
19th July	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.	12500
26th ,,	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
9th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd ,,	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
13th ,,	India ..	8000	Macedonia....	10500
20th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp for connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamers.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Ton
21st February.	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7 March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maimora	10500
21st ,,	Macedonia	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
1st April.	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd May.	Caledonia	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	1100
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE-	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8
,, LONDON	... ,, 627 or Rs. 523	Rs. 942-8 or Rs. 792

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accomodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Bombay Maru.	T. Tozawa.	4625	4th July	11th July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	13th July	25th July
Rangoon Maru	Y Kamoshita.	3936	27th July	8th Aug.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6153	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE

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MEDOWS STREET, FORT,

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamer as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
Dwarka ..	1695.	Thu. 17th July	9 a.m.	Direct
LINGA ..	2135	Fri, 18th July.	*6 a.m.	Dir ct

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 17th July, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S.S. "Barala," 3,148 tons, on Thursdays, 17th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly)

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
†LINDULA ..	3358	Thursday 24th July
*PENTAKOTA..	3418	,, 7th August
†FUNDUA ..	3305	,, 21st ,,
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 4th Sept

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA. (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

16th July, 1913.
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THE

Bombay Chronicle

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TOWN.

Yearly .....Rs. 20
Half-Yearly .....Rs. 11
Quarterly .....Rs. 6

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly.....Rs. 30
Half-Yearly.....Rs. 16
Quarterly.....Rs. 9

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BY THE ENGLISH PROCESS.

N.B.—The only firm in the East with an up-to-date Cleaning Plant.

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DRY CLEANING, DYEING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS,

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FORT, BOMBAY.

SAVING TOILET TIME.

"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room has to be entered. Pomeroy Day Cream is sold in pretty vases by Chemists and Perfumers.

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THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs: 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.

168

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1906.

REGISTERED CAPITAL 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 75,00,000
RESERVED FUND 15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:

LONDON: 65, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT, (YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and Silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.

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THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 82,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay), Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £15,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders £600,000

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BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

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GENUINE CARARA

MARBLE STATUARY

A few select pieces at English Prices.

PREMIER ART SALON,

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VITTEL GRAND SOURCE

The new medicinal Table Water, bottled at the famous Vittel Springs in Vosges. A mild alkaline bi-carbonated, sulphated water with an agreeable flavour. It may be used as a daily beverage, plain or with wines and spirits. Eradicates uric acid from the blood, and so removes all traces of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Neurasthenia, etc.

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To be had at all leading Chemists and Druggists.

YOUR KIDNEYS ARE THE FILTERS OF YOUR WHOLE FRAME.

Keep the body pure by keeping the fitters active and healthy.

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Abbott: Life of Napoleon. 2 vols. With Maps and Numerous Illustrations	12	0
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OUR

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as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males, and females, young and old. They require no obervance of diet, and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy, good appetite, etc., thus restoring them to full health.

Re. 1 for a tin with 32 Pills.

Available Everywhere.

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FIRE Insurance accepted at Moderate rates.
Prompt payment of Claims.

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WHEN THE

New Electric Laundry

guarantees entire satisfaction in

DRY CLEANING AND FINISHING of clothings of all descriptions.

Clothes Treated Antiseptically.

Original colour of garments retained.

REGULAR DELIVERY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.

Prices compare favourably with local rates.

K. JONES & Co.,
40, PRINCE BUILDINGS.
Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

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BOMBAY CHRONICLE,
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Fort, BOMBAY.

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MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50 Rs.	3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,, ...	,, 50 ,,	2-12
Dindigul Torches ,, ...	,, 50 ,,	2—8
Dindigul Rocks ,, ...	,, 50 ,,	2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50 ,,	2—0

Besides the above good many Brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, **D. Merwan & Co.,** 24 Medows Street, Fort.

Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.

Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

Our I. C. O brand

REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is, an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Limited.

HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 2136.

THE

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ITARSI.	BARODA.
NAGPORE.	AHMEDABAD.
NERAL.	WADHWAN.
POONA NO. 1.	AJMERE.
POONA NO. 2.	ABU ROAD.
DHOND.	MHOW.
LONAVLA.	KOTAH.
SHOLAPUR.	RATLAM.
WADI.	PHULARA.
HYDERABAD.	NEEMUCH.
SECUNDERABAD.	REWARI.
	BANDIQUE.

NOTICES

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to one a.m., (Bombay Time) on Tuesday, the 2nd day of September, 1913, for the supply of 12-in. cast-iron pipes.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 150, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.

A. C. CRISTIANSEN,
M. S. R., A. M. I. M. E.,
Storekeeper,
Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli,
14th July, 1913. 0285

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and testament of Bai Ladkabai widow of Joshi Tulsidas Karsondas Cutchi Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant of Bombay .....deceased.

Cullianji Damodar and Karsondas Thakersey Ravji both of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitants Broker and merchant respectively residing at Khand Bazaar outside the Fort and in Holichuckla in the Fort respectively the executors according to the tenor of the will of the said deceased .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness: Sir Basil Scott, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this second day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

W. J. HOWARD,
The 2nd day of July, 1913.

Messrs. MANEKLAL & TYABJEE,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
The 2nd day of July. 0286

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE ROYAL MAIL ROUTE TO THE PUNJAB THROUGH DAILY RESTAURANT CAR EXPRESS.

Bombay—Delhi—Meerut Saharanpur —Ambala—Lahore—Peshawar, without a change.

For trains from Bombay read from top and to Bombay from bottom.

Bombay. H.M.				From Bombay H.M.
7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
4-35	Dep.	Delhi	Arr.	0-55
4-13	Arr.		Dep.	1-22
18-30	Dep.	Lahore	Arr.	11-20
18-6	Arr.		Dep.	11-50
11-44	Dep.	Rawalpindi	Arr.	18-36
11-29	Arr.		Dep.	18-51
6-54	Dep.	Peshawar Cantt.	Arr.	23-18
4 -5	Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	2-0
1-50	Dep.	Meerut Cantt.	Arr.	4-31
1-42	Arr.		Dep.	4-41
22-56	Dep.	Saharanpur	Arr.	8-25
22-39	Arr.		Dep.	11-0
21- 8	Dep.	Ambala Cantt.	Arr.	13-27

BOMBAY—RUTLAM—INDORE—MHOW AND NEEMUCH.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
17-50	Dep.	Ruflam Jn.	Arr.	10-0
17- 5	Arr.		Dep.	10-42
13-33	Dep.	Indore	Arr.	14-15
13-23	Arr.		Dep.	14-25
12-50	Dep.	Mhow	Arr.	14-55
12-40	Dep.	Neemuch	Arr.	15- 0

BOMBAY—AGRA.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21- 0
8- 1	Dep.	Bharatpur Jn.	Arr.	21- 0
7-47	Arr.		Dep.	21-23
6- 0	Dep.	Agra Fort	Arr.	23-10

BOMBAY—KATHGODAM FOR NAINI TAL.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21- 0
7-20	Dep.	Muttra Jn.	Arr.	21-45
7-0	Arr.		Dep.	22-25
18-0	Dep.	Kathgodam	Arr.	13- 0

BOMBAY—DEHRA DUN FOR MUSSOORIE.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
2-58	Dep.	Saharanpur	Arr.	8-25
8-18	Arr.		Dep.	9-55
4-15	Dep.	Dehra Dun	Arr.	17-55

BOMBAY SIMLA VIA B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY CHANGING AT DELHI.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
24-35	Dep.	Delhi	Arr.	0'55
24- 5	Arr.		Dep.	1'27
11- 8	Dep.	Umballa Cantt.	Arr.	5-45
0-41	Arr.		Dep.	6- 8
9-30	Dep.	Kalka!	Arr.	8- 0
18 30	Arr.		Dep.	8-30
13- 0	Dep.	S'mla	Arr.	14-20

S. C. G WOOD,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

NOTICES

S. S. KAMAKURA MARU having arrived on the 15th instant from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. The BILLS for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

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REAL DANGER OF THE AGE.

LORD SELBORNE'S VIEW.

The Earl of Selborne was entertained at a house dinner at the Junior Constitutional Club, Piccadily, on June 25, reports a contemporary. Lieut.-Colonel George A. Gibbs, M.P., occupied the chair, and among those supporting him were:

Sir Charles R. Hunter, M.P., Captain W. E. G. Weigall, M.P., Lieut.-Colonel G. B. Croft-Lyons, Mr. Patrick Rose-Innes, K.C., Mr. L. G. Tyrrell, Mr. Beresford V. Melville, Lieut.-Colonel R. T. Beamish, the Hon. Walter G. Maxwell, Mr. W. E. Sampson, Mr. Harold Harries, Mr. H. J. Waterlow, Mr. Barry Cohen, Mr. R. St. J. Mathews, Mr. J. H. Richardson, Mr. J. Malcolm Fraser, Major-General F. C. Trevor, Major Smith, Mr. H. E. E. Phillipps, Colonel John Selby, Colonel R. T. Hammond, and Mr. Walter Wakefield (secretary).

Acknowledging the toast of his health, proposed by the Chairman, the Earl of Selborne said that amid the turmoil of bitter conflict neither party seemed to realise the real danger of the age in which we lived nor the movement which really mattered. It might seem a paradox to say so at a time when the possessors of property had been made nervous by the attacks made on them, and reasonably so; but it was nevertheless true that the real danger of the age was the power of wealth in alliance with the party machine.

Great wealth was generally possessed by a man of force of character and great ability and such a one turned to politics, in the first instance, for self-protection. But when he had acquired power he used it for his own interests. When once he was alarmed for what he regarded as his legitimately acquired possessions, he examined the machinery of democracy, and quickly found out its weak points. He saw that under a democratic form of government a party must be well organised in order to be effective, that organisation meant a machine, that the machine required a great deal of money, and that if he would find the money he could obtain influence with the machine. He found out also that he could do this without any public responsibility, and that his influence could be hidden from the people. This, they were told, had actually happened in the United States; it was beginning to happen in the United Kingdom, and of all forms of government for a free people the joint government of the plutocrat and the wire-puller was the worst. (Hear, hear.)

Up to now we had lived under a Parliamentary Government, that was, the Crown and the two Houses of Parliament. But this system was passing away. The House of Lords was definitely gone, and the House of Commons was certainly going. There were men of both parties and in both Houses who tried to conceal the unpleasant fact from themselves that power had passed from the two Houses of Parliament to the party machine, but it was so, and it would not be long before those who fed the party machine would share its power.

CHECK ON MISUSED POWER.

There remained the Crown and the people. There never was a time in the history of our country when the Crown was of greater value than at the present moment, and its opportunities for public service would increase, and not diminish. How the people would be able to exercise their proper sphere of influence in the government and legislation in the country was the problem which had got to be worked out. The Houses of Parliament could never serve the people as they had done in the past, because the party machine had been interposed, and it had more influence with the representatives of the people than the people themselves. No instrument had yet been devised so likely to suit the purpose as the referendum—(hear, hear)—no other instrument could offer such a check on the misused power of wealth or of the party machine. By if the people could secure that in the last resort the decision of some great national issue should be in their own hands. If it was part of our constitutional machinery to-day, we could be sure that the great issues which split the nation in twain would be decided by the electors, and not by the wire-pullers. The instinctive dread of the referendum by Liberals was due to the fact which they studiously concealed from themselves that they did not really desire a national settlement of any of these questions, but the opportunity, under the guise of democratic forms, to settle these questions as they thought best, whatever might be the opinion of the nation. (Hear, hear.)

UNIONIST PARTY'S PLACE.

As to the part which the Unionist party could play for the nation, that party was the Nationalist party. It thought of the nation as a whole and not only of sections of the nation. They did not believe in the equality of men and women, because nothing in Nature was equal; but they did believe that every English man, or woman, had an equal right of opportunity to rise to any height to which intellect and character would carry him. They believed that this right flowed naturally from the duty which each one of them owed to his country. Each of them had received a priceless inheritance from his country, and what he should study was not how to get the most he could for himself out of his country, but what was the best he could give from himself to this country. (Hear, hear.)

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

The following rainfall statistics have been registered at the Colaba Observatory:

Fall for 24 hours ended 8 a.m. July 15, 0.61 in.

Fall from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. July 15, 0·60 in,

Fall since June 1,44.66 in.

Excess over average since June 1, 11.60 in.

The following are the rainfall statistics as registered on other gauges in Bombay:—

Rain Gauges.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 15th July 1913	Total since June 1st 1913.
	In. cts.	In. cts.
R. G. Hospital ..	0·45	53·06
G. T. Hospital ..	0·41	52·17
J. J. Hospital ..	0·41	55·16
Sion Factory ..	0·38	53·12

S. S. Homayun:—The Asiatic Coy's steamer Homayun, which arrived in the harbour on Monday from Akyab, reports boisterous weather in the Bay of Bengal, fine weather up to Malabar Coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. ON TUESDAY, the 15th of July, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN ARBA—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (14th) ..	93·6	85·5	89	..	..	..
Jask ..	94·3	86·0	81	..	..	−0·06
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (14th) ..	96·3	84·1	72	..	..	−0·16
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	100·3	81·5	78	0·15	4·66	+2·60
Rawalpindi ..	90·9	75·6	90	..	6·18	+0·81
Lahore ..	88·9	75·8	80	3·02	6·28	+1·79
Sirsa ..	87·8	73·0	78	1·16	11·36	+7·92
Ambala ..	90·5	73·9	85	1·16	13·52	+5·76
Delhi ..	91·5	78·8	88	..	8·36	−0·72
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	93·0	80·0	77	0·10	3·52	−4·08
Maipuri ..	92·3	80·1	87	..	3·27	−3·39
Jhansi ..	98·6	74·5	78	0·88	2·32	−0·56
Cawnpore ..	91·1	79·0	89	0·02	2·56	−0·09
Allahabad ..	93·1	76·5	83	0·07	6·66	−3·35
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	106·1	89·8	72	..	0·82	+0·22
Karachi ..	89·5	82·5	80	..	0·67	−1·79
Ajmer ..	94·6	81·2	77	..	5·69	−0·16
Jaipur ..	94·2	76·6	77	0·17	8·95	+2·92
Kotah ..	9·1	82·1	53	..	3·5	−5·27
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	91·0	73·0	79	..	6·11	+1·40
Dwarka ..	89·3	75·2	81	..	3·45	−3·26
Veraval ..	88·0	77·8	85	0·18	11·40	+12·14
Rajkot ..	93·5	74·3	79	..	13·37	+3·37
Bhavnagar Para ..	93·0	77·3	83	0·19	24·92	+15·52
Surat ..	88·9	79·6	89	..	23·24	+6·53
Ahmedabad ..	94·1	78·7	85	..	15·05	+5·05
Deesa ..	92·3	77·4	81	..	10·66	+4·59
Nadiwad ..	89·4	76·0	82	..	7·72	+4·01
Indore ..	94·1	75·1	80	..	8·78	−1·58
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	86·8	74·8	87	1·25	13·06	−3·04
Saugor ..	84·3	72·6	91	0·47	11·08	−2·67
Hoshangabad ..	88·1	75·4	91	0·30	7·59	−3·12
Khandwa ..	88·7	76·6	84	0·03	10·39	+1·10
Akola ..	87·2	74·5	82	0·05	9·19	−0·63
Amraoti ..	86·8	74·3	94	0·53	14·30	+2·86
Nagpur ..	88·1	74·3	89	0·99	16·34	+6·42
Chanda ..	87·0	73·0	94	0·83	15·48	+6·17
Raipur ..	88·7	74·6	93	0·21	9·95	−4·88
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	85·9	77·8	85	0·61	44·66	+11·60
Ratnagiri ..	84·3	73·9	85	5·14	45·87	−0·99
Mormugao ..	78·0	73·7	95	3·45	55·19	+8·76
Karwar ..	78·7	74·0	88	3·69	54·92	−4·79
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	85·9	73·1	85	0·14	7·72	+0·61
Ahmednagar ..	83·6	70·5	84	0·07	13·67	+6·90
Poona ..	83·0	71·8	85	0·03	16·44	+8·71
Sholapur ..	82·8	72·1	84	0·04	8·16	+1·34
Bijapur ..	84·2	70·8	84	0·01	8·42	+3·95
Belgaum ..	76·3	66·5	95	0·38	11·22	−4·23
Aurangabad ..	84·9	71·2	93	1·67	10·90	+3·01
Nizamabad (Indur).	82·9	71·7	92	1·94	20·55	+11·14
Hyderabad ..	75·8	70·2	90	0·94	7·56	×0·52
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	79·8	72·3	87	1·86	52·69	−5·03
Calicut ..	79·3	72·1	86	3·06	38·24	−11·61
Cochin ..	84·7	71·7	88	0·90	34·64	−5·53
Colombo ..	85·5	78·0	86	..	8·75	−1·84
MADRAS (INCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	82·3	74·7	86	0·11	3·76	−3·90
Bellary ..	86·5	74·5	69	..	3·04	+0·28
Cuddapah ..	91·5	75·0	81	0·17	3·74	−1·36
Madras ..	93·5	79·0	65	0·03	2·49	−1·23
Bangalore ..	79·8	68·8	85	..	6·71	+1·73
Coimbatore ..	85·4	69·3	79	..	1·52	−0·69
Trichinopoly ..	94·2	78·3	5·	..	1·28	−0·69
Nagapatam ..	97·7	80·2	68	..	1·04	−1·21

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 15th July 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the east Punjab and light local rain in the south-west Punjab; Multan has had 0·15", Ambala 1·16" and Sirsa 1·16". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect in the northern and central districts; night temperature is below normal at sirsa and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Local rain has fallen: Agra has had 0·10" and Jhansi 0·88". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0·17" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Sind and lightly clouded in Rajputana. The air is drier than usual at Kotah. Day temperature is in excess in south Rajputana; night temperature is above normal in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general but light rain has fallen on the south Kathiawar Coast; Veraval has had 6·18" and Bhavenagar-Para 0·19". Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Jubbulpore has had 1·25", Saugor 0·47", Hoshangabad 0.30", Amraoti 0".53" Nagpur 0·99", Chanda 0·83" and Raipur 0·21". Skies are heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general Bombay has had 0·61", Ratnagiri 5·14", Mormugao 3·49" and Karwar 3·69". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—General rain has fallen in Hyderabad and local rain in the Bombay Deccan; Malegaon has had 0·14", Belgaum 0·38", Aurangabad 1·67", Nizamabad 1·94" and Hyderabad 0·94" Skies are heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect at Hyderabad. Nizamabad and Sholapur.

General Remarks.—There has been a decrease in the rainfall in the Punjab and the United Provinces, due probably to the formation of a disturbance at the head of the Bay of Bengal, but an increase in the Central Provinces, Hyderabad and on the west Coast, of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been widespread, and at most stations heavy, on the west Coast of the Peninsula and in Hyderabad-nearly general in the Central Provinces and the extreme western districts of the United Provinces and fairly general in the east Punjab. Light local rain has fallen in the south west Punjab, east Rajputana, Kathiawar, the Bombay Deccan and on the north Madras Coast.

Nearly general rain on the west Coast of the Peninsula and in the Central Provinces; fairly general rain in Hyderabad: local rain in the United Provinces some showers in the east Punjab, the Bombay Deccan, Gujarat Kathiawar and on the north Madras Coast.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, July 15.

Both monsoon currents have been fairly active and rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, West United Provinces, Central Provinces, West Coast, Hyderabad, North Madras Coast; fairly general in Upper Burma, South-West Punjab; local in Bengal, East United Provinces, East and North Punjab, Kashmir, East Rajputana, the Bombay and Deccan.

A few falls have also occurred in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, North West Frontier Provinces, Gujarat, Mysore, Southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point two inches; Tavoy seven; Moulmein four; Thaystmyo three quarters; Lashio, Silchar one; Sibsagar five; Jalpaiguri four; Darjeeling one and a half; Sambalpur three; Bahraich and Dehra Dun one and a half; Jhansi one; Chakrata and Cherat two; Sirsa and Ambala one; Seoni, Nagpur and Pachmarhi one; Chanda three quarters; and Jubbulpore and Jegdalpur one and a half; Ratnagiri five; Marmagao and Cochin three; Karwar four; Aurangabad one and a half; Hyderabad (Daccan) one; Nizamabad and Mercara two.

The most pronounced disturbance which has appeared this year is now developing off the Orissa coast and may be expected to move in a north-westerly direction. Temperature is low in the Punjab.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in the south and northeast of the Peninsula.

RAIN IN LAHORE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAHORE, July 15th.

It has rained copiously in Lahore for the last few days, some old house have collapsed killing in one case a man and woman.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

July 16.

494. *Arms.*—Orders having been received that the re-armament of the Corps with the short L. E. Rifles, all arms and equipment in possession of members to be returned to Head-Quarters at once. This applies to Rifles issued for match shooting.

495. *Signalling Class.*—The Signalling Class will parade every Mondays and Fridays at 7 A.M., on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters. Dress.—Mufti.

495. *Miniature Range.*—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m.

497. *Lecture.*—The Adjutant will give a lecture to-day Wednesday, the 16th instant, at Head-Quarters at 7. P.M.

Subject.—Description of New Short Rifles, Rear Guard. All ranks are invited to attend.

498. *Machine Gun.*—The Machine Gun Section of "F" Company will parade to-day Wednesday the 16th instant (and not Thursday, the 17th as previously notified) at 7 a. m on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.

499. "G" Company Recruits will parade to-day Wednesday, the 16th instant at 7-30 a.m. at the Bombay Gymkhana. Dress.—Mufti.
Arms and Accontrements will beissued on the parade ground.

500. *Spoon Shoot.*—There will be a Spoon Shoot to-morrow Thursday the 17th instant. Trainleaves Victoria Terminus at 5-40. a. m.

501. *Parade.*—All Recruits of the Current Season will parade on Friday the 18th instant at 6-30. p. m. at the New Head-Quarters, Council Road.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEFR ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

July 15.

166. *Leave.*—The undermentioned is granted leave of absence for 6 months from 15th July 1913.

No. 1249 Bombr. H. T. Binks No. 2 Company.

167. *Regimental Meeting.*—There will be a Meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-Quarters on Monday 21st instant at 9-30 p. m.
(1) Business—Roll of B. V. A., Bombay Defence Scheme.
(2) Regimental Institute.
All members of the Corps are invited to attend.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 14th July 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	.. inches	29·674
Temperature of Air ..	.. degrees	81·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer.. ..	.. „	78·0
Dew Point	.. „	77·0
Relative humidity of Air ..	.. „	0·875
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)		8·1
Maximum temperature of Air..	degrees	85·9
Minimum do. do. ..	„	77·8
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		WSW, W, WSW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	202
Fall of Rain	inches	0·88
Total fall during month.. ..	„	18·83
Total fall during year	„	44·64
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 15th July	„	0·02

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8—45 a. m., Standard Time on the 15th July, 1913, was 29.815 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913	Low water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.	
	July.	h. m.	f. in.	
Wed.	16	4 46 a	20 10	
Thurs.	17	m 4 10	16 4	
		5 29 a	19 10	
Fri.	18	m 4 57	16 3	
		6 7 a	19 4	
Sat.	19	m 5 31	16 5	
		6 41 a	18 11	
Sun.	20	m 6 7	16 7	
		7 2 a	18 7	
Mon.	21	m 0 56	2 3 8	
		1 28 a	27 11	

1913	High water		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	July.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	16	m 10 43	
		10 9 a	27 1
Thurs.	17	m 11 24	24 9
		10 58 a	27 8
Fri.	18	0 0 a	24 11
		11 41 a	28 1
Sat.	19	0 32 a	25 2
		m 0 20	28 4
Sun.	20	1 1 a	25 7
		m 6 40	28 2
Mon.	21	7 41 a	16 11
			18 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July,	Sunrise.	Sunset.
16. (Wed.)	6h. 10m.	7h. 19 m.
17. (Thurs.)	6h. 10m.	7h. 19 m
18. (Fri.)	6h. 10m.	7h. 18 m
19. (Sat.)	6h. 11m.	7h. 18 m.
20. (Sun.)	6h. 11m.	7h. 18 m.
21. (Mon.)	6h. 11m.	7h. 18 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter, June 26th, 11h. 10. 8 m. P. M.: New Moon, July 4th, 10h 36·2 m. A. M. First quarter, July 11th, 3h. 7·4 m. A. M.: Full Moon, 18th, 11h. 36·4 A. M.

PRESIDENT WILSON.

President Wilson has shattered another precedent. This time he has disdained regulation business dress, and appeared on June 25 looking delightfully cool in a suit of white duck and shoes of white canvas, says the Washington correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." Mr. Roosevelt when at White House frequently astonished callers by his originality in dress, but he never wore a topical costume.

To promote the President's comfort during the hot season a refrigerator containing eight tons of ice has been installed under his office, and cool air waves are circulated from the cellar by a series of electric fans.

Are your in office all day—Smoking, too? You probably have frequent headaches but they needn't last long—Stearn's Headache Cure gives quick relief.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 14.

Consols 2½ per cent. ..	72 9/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fes. ..	25·25
Rentes 3 per cent. ..	87¾
Berlin Cheques on London ..	20·46½
Bar Silver Spot ..	26 15/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence ..	27 3/16
Closing tone of Silver:—Fall caused by China selling.	
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent. ..	63⅜
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying rate)	1-3 13/16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent. since 17th April 1913.	
Amount paid into the Bank of England. about	£150,000
3½ per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loan)	87¼
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	4⅛
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	4 11/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4⅝
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months ..	5¼
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77/5
Interest day to day loans ..	2½
Interest 7 day market loans ..	3

The sum of £ 110,000 has been set aside account council of India Indian Gold Standard Reserve.

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

July 15.

PAPER MARKET.

After an uninterrupted suspension of work for about a week the Paper and the Share Market opened to-day as the disagreeableness that was that had taken place between the Brokers and the Police came to a peaceful termination.

The Paper Market opened firm and a steady rise of about two annas took place during the course of the day. The Market opened at Rs. 96, gradually improved and closed at Rs. 96-2 for 31st July delivery.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market presented a very firm attitude to-day being the first day of the suplementary settlement business was booked on a large scale. The chief activity, however, was displayed in the David and Fazulbhai Mill Shares.

Fazulbhai opened at Rs. 565 but closed at Rs. 573-12 for August delivery.

David opened at Rs. 540 but closed at Rs. 546-4 for August.

Colaba improved to Rs. 1,500.

Madhavji advanced to Rs. 1,465.

Kohinoors remained steady at Rs. 802-8.

Swans were in demand at Rs. 305.

Finally declined to Rs. 357-8.

Crescent changed hands at Rs. 123-12 and Rs. 125 for August.

Bank of Bombay Shares were placed at Rs. 1,692-8 and Rs. 1,695.

Indian Specie Bank Shares were placed in lots at Rs. 65-12 for August.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred Shares opened at Rs. 196. Ordinary changed hands at Rs. 93 and Rs. 93-8.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, July 12.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 35 per cent. ex-ship, 51½; July-August; Dunkirk, sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Gusserat, 416 lbs. ex-ship, 52½; July, August; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-ship, 47¾; July-August; Hamburg, sellers. Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship, 47s.; July; August; Dunkirk, value. Linseed Calcutta, 45·3; July-August, London, done quiet. Linseed Argentine (La Plata), 43¾; July-August; Antwerp, sellers, canal Bombay Cottonseed, 6-16; July-August, Hull; sellers, quiet.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £62½: Copper Brasiers £77½; Yellow Metal £7½.

Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13: value.

Sugar.—German granulated sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 12-6½; sellers, Oct.-Dec.; dull. Prices rather easier. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India, 11-7½ sellers, Oct.-Dec. little doing. German Beet-root 88% 9-1½ sellers. August. 9-3½; sellers, Oct.-Dec. Opened firm with moderate biz. B. A. R. ana similar Crystals C. & F. India, 13-6½; sellers, Nov-Dec. quiet at a further decline. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay, no quotation.

Wheat.—Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F., 37s.; July-August; London, buyers. Wheat, F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37½; August-Sept.; London, sellers. canal, Dull, Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom. 3,160,000, Dull.

Wheat South American—Rosario Santa Fe-62 lbs, No sellers, dull.

Australian.—South Australian, 37½ sellers. July.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-4½ July-August; value firm.

Jawa Sugar.—Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta. 11-6½ July, value 11-6½; July-Dec., value. Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, 11-8½; July, value, 11-6; July-Dec., value. Quiet, prices occasionally easier.

NEILL BROTHERS REPORT.

LONDON, July 14.

Our Circular is rather Bearish. The Crop Prospects are very good especially in Texas.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool July. 14.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500 „
Total Day's Sales of East Indian.	„
Total Day's Imports	11,000 „
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Easier, good biz done.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Steady	
Tone of Manchester Market:—Manchester closed.	
Mid. Americans	6 7/16d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	9 35/64.
New York 11 a.m. (as known to Liverpool at closing time).	Aug. 12·04 Oct. 11·45
New York Official noon call.	Aug. 12·04 Oct. 11·45
New Orleans 10 a. m.	Aug. 12·00 Oct. 11·48

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
J. A.	6·48	6.44
A. S.	6·40	6.36
S. O.	6·26	.23
O. N.	6·20	6.17
N. D.	6·16	6.12
D. J.	6·15	6.12
J. F.	6·15	6.12
F. M.	6·17	6.13
M. A.	6·18	6.14
A. M.	6·19	6.15

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales..	10,000
Total Imports „	3,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
J. A.	6·44	6.45
A. S.	6·36	6.33
S. O.	6·23	6.24
O. N.	6·17	6.17
N. D.	6·12	6.12
D. J.	6·12	6.12
J. F.	6·12	6.12
F. M.	6·13	6.13
M. A.	6·14	6.14

AMERICAN COTTON.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

NEW YORK, July 14.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	2,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..	—
Day's Exports to Continent ..	6,000
Futures at New York, August, 12·19. Previous closing price 12·06.	
Futures at New York, October, 11·47. Previous closing price 11·44	
Declined owing to unfavorable cables and advanced letter on commission house Buying.	
Spot Cotton at New York 12·30. Previous price 12·30.	
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12 7/16. Previous price 12 7/16	
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.	
Futures at New Orleans August 19·00. Previous price 11·98.	
Futures at New Orleans October 11·48. Previous price 11·47.	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 8¾.	
Demand Bills 4·86¾.	
Silver Commercial Bars 58⅜	

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

July 15.

The local market is dull and depressed. The present attitude of the local spinners helps to depress the prices for actuals, as the spinners seem to be eating into local spinners seem to be eating into their reserve stocks and that is conducive to a bearish atmosphere in our local market.

Reuters report Neil circular Bearish and crop prospects are very good especially in Taxas. Mr. Theodore Price in reply to our telegraphic inquiry wires "Crop is generally 14 days late and crop prospects are becoming less favourable. Messrs. Weld and Co's telegram reads as under:

"It seems absurd to be in accord with extremely bearish views on the crop outlook when many leading authorities are of the opinion that the crop is fortnight late so it has still to face many vicissitudes, and a large American crop is a vital necessity to the world's trade."

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Growths.	Ine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Bengals. ..	..	136	..	25-1-14
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Kajputana. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhollerahs ..	247	..	..	do.
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	..	..	..	..
D. M. Khandeish ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hingenghat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpur Kamptee. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Westmel ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fine staple.	270	..	..	do.
Do. do.	241-2	..	..	25-7-13
Do. do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Good staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bitrese, Fine staple, Good Staple. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach ..	287	..	..	do.
Do. ..	..	286	..	25-3-14
Do. Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bhowanagar ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia ..	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	263	..	25-7-13
Westerns, Churka ..	..	263	..	do.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	269	..	do.
M. G. Mirzi ..	..	283	..	do.
M. G. Compta ..	..	273	..	do.
H. G. Bhagalkote Bijapore ..	..	..	..	..
M. G do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bijapore. ..	..	..	..	..

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 15.

The exchange market is quiet but steady at Saturday's level. An indifference to bills in far forward position is again noticeable to-day and there is no request for telegraphic transfer remittances. Government paper is quoted at Rs. 96-5. A sum of £1,10,000 has been set aside on behalf of Council of India for the gold standard Reserve.

The publication of the official jute forecast has had no material effect on the market and mills generally show no inclination to increase their stocks at present prices.

In the share market some business is recorded, the attention of investors being evenly divided between coal and jute.

A WEEK stomach often rejects medicine that tastes bad. Better try Kasagra, which tastes so good that it has to be kept out of the children's way. The perfect laxative and constipation cure.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay ..	Jan.-July	13 %	1,695
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6 %	68/8
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14 %	1,7-4.
Bank of Madras ..	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon ..	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50.	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10 ..	do.	6¼ o/o	14½
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25 ..	..	6	30-8
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15. ..	..	6¼	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10. ..	..	0¢ o/o	12½
Specie Bank Rs. 50 ..	Jan.-July	9 o/o	65/8
Standard Bank Rs. 50..	..	..	30
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	Jan.-Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank ..	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30	..	9 o/o	28
The Poona Bank: (Old Issue) Rs. 30 ..	June	10 o/o	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15..	do.		18
Punjab National Bk.		10 o/o	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank ..	Oct.-Apl.	16 o/o	£60
Mercantile Bank of £12 A £12 B	do.	7 o/o	£21
		7 o/o	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp ..	Feb.-Aug	£4	£8½
Eastern Bank, Ld. £ 4	New	5 o/c	86
National Bank of India £ 12 ..	Sept-Mar	14 o/c	607½

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnce..	May-Oct.	25	900	
Alliance ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	70	
Berar Manufacturing.	..	..	100	
Bo Cotton Manufg. ..	..	..	230	
Bo Dying and M. Co..	..	30	740	
Bombay United ..	May-Nov.	25	5,27-8	
Century ..	Apl.-Oct.	12	490	
Central India ..	May-Nov.	55	2,140	
China ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	700	
Choksi Silk ..	..	30	375	
Colaba Land and M.Il.	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,200	
Coronation Mills ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440	
Connaught ..	do.	Nil.	190	
Coorla ..	April	40	650	
Crescent ..	Mar.-Sep.	5	125	
Currimbhoy ..	do.	12-8	185	
David ..	May-Nov.	20	546/4	
Edward Sassoon ..	..	8	190	
Emperor Edward ..	..	25	540	
Empress ..	Mar.-Sep.	..	140	
Fazulbhoy ..	May	20	57-/12	
Framjee Petit ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,015	
Hirjee Mills ..	..	15	357/8	
Gold Mohur ..	..	25	450	
Hindustan ..	Mar.-Sep.	45	660	
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	475	
Hydershad ..	do.	60	1,325	
Imperial Cotton ..	do.	Nil.	115	
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching ..	..	4	105	
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40.	46 XD	
Indo-China Manufg ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,02-	
Indore Malwa ..	Dec.	5	165	
James Greaves ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	19	
Jamshed Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	6¼	130	
Jewraj Baloo ..	May	10	440	

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882, on 21st December 1911.)

Authorised Capital	Rs.	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	"	30,00,000
Called Up Capital	"	15,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	"	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	"	1,00,000

The Hon'ble Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E. (Chairman.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS : 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS : 12 months' deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annu Rates shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

The following figures of the working capital show the Bank's Progres or the first year:—

1st January 1912	Rs.	8,48,000
30th April	"	24,77,000
31st July	"	52,36,000
31st December	"	1,04,00,000

Purchase and sale of securities at best rates available effected at ⅛ per cent commission. Detailed rules and other particulars on application.

HEAD OFFICE :—Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENCIES :—Calcutta, Delhi, Amritsar and Karachi.

Manager :—S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA, C.A.I.B. (London.)

JAEGER HOSIERY FOR PRESENT WEAR.

This is undoubtedly the most reliable underwear for the present season, being "PUREWOOL" it is a sure protection against chills.

UNDERVESTS, NATURAL GAUZEWOOL 6 for Rs. 33.

UNDERPANTS. " " 6 for Rs. 36.

CHOLERA BELTS, LIGHT MAKE each Rs. 2-8.

ASQUITH & LORD LTD
Gentlemen's Outfitters

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Co., Ltd.
Head Office:—BOMBAY.

Annual Premiums, payable throughout Life, to assure Rs. 1,000 at Death.

Age next birthday.	With Profits. Rs. a.
20	21-10
25	24-2
30	27-4
35	31-5
40	36-11
45	43-14

These Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only.

Prospectus and Proposal Forms may be obtained from—

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,

AN ABSOLUTELY FREE TRIAL.

Will you accept a Trial Tin of MILKMAID RICH THICK BEAUTIFUL CREAM which is cheaper than, and superior to, Indian Dairy Cream. The Trial will cost you nothing and will agreeably surprise you. Bonafide enquirers who apply giving their dealer's name will be supplied with a free delivery order for a Tin.

WRITE NOW TO "B. C.", P O. BOX 333, BOMBAY.

Last week of
SALE
FURTHER REDUCTIONS.

Dress Shirts, Coloured Neglige Shirts, Ties, Socks, Remnants, Shirtings, &c. at prices never offered before. We want to sell them off. A unique opportunity to make your bargains.

A. FREDOON & Co.,
Hornby Road,
Fort.

DURABILITY SPEED ECONOMY.
THESE ARE THE OUTSTANDING FEATURES OF THE 4 CYLINDER 30 HORSE POWER OVERLAND CAR.
PERFECTLY SPRUNG
PERFECT LUBRICATION
PERFECTION OF COMFORT.
THE EMPRESS OF THE ROAD.
WRITE TO US FOR FULL SPECIFICATION AND ARRANGE WITH US FOR DEMONSTRATION. THE OVERLAND IS COMPLETELY EQUIPPED AND READY FOR THE ROAD.
NOTE THE ADDRESS
AMERICAN OMOBILE COMPANY.
35, MEDOWS STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE CO., LD.

RELIABLE LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICE.
PREMIUMS VERY LOW.
Agents Wanted.
For Tables and Prospectus.
Apply to—
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THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
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BOMBAY.

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of
ALL KINDS AND QUALITIES
insist on
SWALLOW & ARIELL'S
World renowned for their flavour

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

GOODMAN—July 4, at No. 1, Lee Road, Calcutta, the wife of J. Goodman, of a son.

LUND—June 30, at Whaley, Bangalore, the wife of Ernest Lund, Balur Estate Kadur, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MAUNDERS—YORE—June 28, at St. Peter's Church, Fort William, by Rev. H. B. Cogan, D.D., Edward William, eldest son of the late Charles Hugh Maunders of Puri, to Ethel Hannay, elder daughter of the late John Frederick Yore, of Shan States Burma.

STANLEY—BISHOP—On the 9 July, 1913, at St. John's (Afghan Memorial) Church, by the Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon, James Cyril Stanley, Loco. Dept., B. B. and C. I. Ry., to Margaret Ethel, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Bishop of Bangalore.

DEATHS.

BALL—At Mussoorie, June 27, after a short illness, Percy M. Ball, Advocate, High Court of Agra, aged 60 years.

BURRETT—John Henry, late of Bombay City Eolice, in his 76th year.

DADY BEHRAM—Bai Virbaiji, wife of Dady Behram, of London, and mother-in-law of the late Mr. Dorabji Furdoonji Vacha, aged 74 years.

HEPWORTH—On the 13 July, at Khandala, Frederick Mayo, infant son of Victor and the late Evelyn Hepworth. Aged 9½ months.

If love and care could death prevent
Thy days so soon would not be spent
Life was desired but God did see
Eternal life was best for thee!

MODY—Peproshaw Dadabhoy Mody, Partner Messrs. Crawford and Co., Auctioneers, Khetwady Main-road, near Parak's Hospital.

PURT—On the 15 July, at Fire Station, Byculla, Paul Frederick Ritchley Purt, 3rd and only surviving child of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Purt, Fire Station, Byculla, interred at Sewree Cemetery.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Harwood Association Football League, B.A.C., Y.M.C.A., Cooperage, 5-45.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation, 4-10.

Meeting of the Bombay branch of the Classical Association, Town Hall, 6-30

Iranian Association: Discussion on "A comparative view of the state after Death," Whiteaway Buildings 6-15.

Classical Association: Professor R. Marrs on "Lucian of Samosata," Town Hall, 6-30.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30.

Standard Bank, Ordinary General Meeting, Churchgate Street, 4.

Marine Court of Enquiry, Esplanade Police Court, 11-30.

Circle Litteraire Committee Meeting, with receptions, Potit'a French Library, 6.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per steamer Delta will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-30 a.m. Parcel mail for China closes at the same hour.

THURSDAY, JULY 17.

Anglo-Indian Empire League, Farewell to President, Indo-British Institution, 8-30.

Arrival of a fresh contingent of Salvationists to Bombay from England.

FRIDAY, JULY 18.

Issue of the New Three Crores Loan.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

July 16, 1913.

THE MOSLEM LEAGUE.

The funds collected by the united Mahomedan community of British India for the Moslem University exceed by far any previous amount of public subscriptions for a single object accumulated by them. Soon after the major portion of the moneys had come in war was declared against Turkey, whose ruler is regarded by the Sunnis as the Khalif, or successor of the Prophet. And Turkey early showed little power of resistance to the unexpected and combined assault. Her chief difficulty was a serious lack of funds. Hence not unnaturally an impulsive section of the Mahomedan community began to compare the relative importance of a university, and timely succour to what they regarded as a semi-religious cause. It was pointed out, however, that it was not altogether the material poverty of Turkey, but a lack of patriotism, which should rise above party and personal bickerings, which was the cause of the Ottoman downfall, that there were still private fortunes, capable of maintaining defence, but that no amount of money could do duty for that love of country rising above personal animosity which alone could retrieve the fortunes of Constantinople. Whether these arguments were wholly unchallengable or not, they eventually prevailed, as we learn from the telegraphic summary of our report of the All India Moslem League. Though there was some misunderstanding at first, it became later on sufficiently evident that both the Right Hon. Syed Ameer Ali and the Aga Khan were against the diversion of the funds to any purpose other than those of education. So far as the seven crores of Indian Moslems are concerned, the decision was dictated by wise foresight. More even than material prosperity what Moslems need to-day is education, which will enable the masses to broaden their views generally, and see the desirability of throwing in their lot with the more advanced sections of the community of India. Another point of a gratifying nature is the open declaration, resting we have no doubt, on sincere conviction "that the best interests of the Moslems are bound up with the maintenance of British supremacy in Asia." This attitude of sobriety and eminent common sense will possibly disappoint the benighted few whose circumscribed horizon prevents their making those political comparisons which alone can bring home to them the imperative necessity, as well as expediency of morally strengthening the hands of the British in their efforts, perhaps not altogether altruistic, to stand up, by means of dexterous peaceful diplomacy, against the insidious encroachments of other Powers; with whom few things go so much against the grain as the principles—not that they are invariably translated into actuality—on which Britain rules her Asiatic dependencies.

In his weighty pronouncement, telegraphed by Reuter to-day, H. H. the Aga Khan spoke, so far as we recollect, for the first time for one in his position, on "the interest of Moslems in each other's welfare" which was not adequately realized in Europe. Those who have studied the Moslem press of India since the outbreak of the Balkan war will unhesitatingly echo this declaration that Turkey and Persia have absorbed the thoughts of Indian Moslems to the practical exclusion of domestic affairs. Nothing more true has been uttered than that "British and Turkish interests were closely identified; their mutual goodwill offered the best possible safeguard against the partition of Asiatic Turkey." The concluding portion of the Aga Khan's presidential address should serve the Mahomedans as a safe beacon by which to steer their political course. "The more steadfast and strong their loyalty, the more influential they would be in moulding British policy." And as regards that lofty ideal, self-government, as adopted by the Central League "it must commend itself to all thoughtful men, if it meant many decades of effort towards self-improvement, social reform, diffusion of education and complete amity between the communities; but if it meant mere hasty impulse then the day which witnessed the formation of that ideal would be very unfortunate in the country's annals." In other words His Highness the Aga Khan has taken occasion once again to rehearse the sound views which he announced before his departure to Europe, and has made it doubly certain that it is self-government towards which a United India has begun to move, through those intermediate stages of self-preparation which, if very hard, are none the less not impassable.

THE KING EDWARD MEMORIAL.

The Municipal Commissioner, whose departure from Bombay yesterday everyone regrets, displayed less than his usual perspicuity at the meeting of the Corporation on Monday, in his reply to Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's speech on the question of the offer made by the King Edward Memorial Association to apply the money and land at their disposal towards the erection of a hospital to be built, equipped and maintained by the Corporation, subject to certain conditions. Mr. Cadell was either unable to grasp, or wished to ignore, the purport of Sir Pherozeshah's remarks. He based his reply firstly on a point which Sir Pherozeshah had not raised and which was quite beside the mark. Even after Sir Pherozeshah Mehta had directly contradicted the statement, that his grievance was that the Association had not provided more funds, Mr. Cadell was so anxious to unburden himself of an antiquated anecdote, that he proceeded to deal with this grievance which had no existence. The criticisms that were made of the Association's letter and the conditions of their proposal, were perfectly clear and it was very necessary that the public should be placed in possession of the actual facts of the situation, before the matter was referred to the Committee of the Corporation. The Association find themselves in the possession of a sum of money which is not sufficient, or anything like sufficient, for the object they have in view. They have also at their disposal a piece of land which has been diverted to them from the Corporation, to whom it would otherwise have gone. They have drawn up a scheme for a hospital, settled the designs, plans and estimates, and they calmly propose to hand the whole thing over to the Corporation, saying: Here is a cut and dried scheme; it will cost a great deal more money than we have got to give, and you will have to supply the deficiency and provide for the yearly up-keep of the Institution. But you must comply with our conditions and carry out our proposals." In addition to this they adopt a tone as though the Corporation had not in the past recognised this responsibility in regard to medical relief, which, as Sir Pherozeshah pointed out in detail, is very far from being the truth. Furthermore the Association has treated the Corporation throughout in a very off-hand manner. Sir Pherozeshah very aptly compared the position to that of a junior partner coming in with the smaller share of capital and proceeding to dictate the policy of the firm; without even troubling to ask the opinion of his fellow partners. If the Committee of the Association desire their funds to be applied to an object for which those funds provide only a comparatively small contribution, they must recognise that, while any conditions which they would like laid down should receive every consideration, they cannot arbitrarily dictate to a public body which is to provide the bulk of the funds how the scheme should be carried out. The scheme as drawn up by the Committee of the Association will require to be very carefully examjned and revised, and it is certainly desirable that before any decision is finally made further designs for the building should be asked for.

POLICE OFFICERS AS CRIMINALS.

The general policy of Government in India according to which they recruit police officers and men is sometimes said to be dictated by the principle of setting a thief to catch a thief. The Multan exposures are a case in point. Gulam Rasul, a Deputy Superintendent of Police, was out shooting with his party. He tried, after the frequent practice of police officers in this country, to impress some fifteen weavers and artisans into his service as beaters. The men resisted the imposition. The Deputy Superintendent and his men, especially the Sub-Inspector, Mahomed Sarvar, retaliated by fabricating a criminal charge against them. The charge was one of grievous hurt to a police constable in the discharge of his duty, along with other police, in making search in connection with a burglary. The weavers and artisans were then compelled to seek the help of the law by means of a counter case against the police officers. Both the cases were tried by the Deputy Commissioner of Multan. The direct result was the dismissal of the complaints, but the indirect issue of the proceedings as embodied in the Deputy Commissioner's judgment, is of great moment. It once more brings to light the devious ways of the police, and supports to some extent popular apprehensions that the ingenuity of the guardians of peace is sometimes applied to the commission of crime as well as to its detection. Mr. Kitchin, the Deputy Commissioner, says that the counter case brought by the weavers against the police was not false but was presented with incredible exaggeration. The original false case got up by the police "involved wholesale forgery and perjury; the first reports, search warrants and search reports were to all appearance manufactured." Further, after the arrest of the accused, their statements were falsely recorded. To crown all, "the case was completed by false evidence in Court." The magistrate goes on to observe that such things are often alleged, and "perhaps such things are sometimes done," but what distinguishes the perpetration of the crime in question "is that all this procedure apparently took place within the knowledge, if not by the order of the Deputy Superintendent of Police." There can be but one opinion as regards the remarks of the magistrate on the responsibility of higher police officers. "An officer" says Mr. Kitchin "who is given gazetted rank must consent to be judged by the standard which obtains for gazetted officers. The excuse of youth, inexperience and want of principle which might receive attention for a subordinate is not an excuse for a gazetted officer." We shall wait with interest to see what action Government will take in reference to this grave case.

DAY BY DAY.

Lord and Lady Willingdon.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon yesterday afternoon visited the Talegaon glass factory. They were received by the Collector of Poona and the manager of the factory and were shown round the premises witnessing the process of manufacture in all its stages.

Lady Willingdon at Widows' Home.

On Monday forenoon, Lady Willingdon, accompanied by Miss Beaumont Nesbitt and Captain Vaughan, A. D. C., paid an informal visit to the Poona Widow's Home. At the entrance, Her Excellency and party were received by the Rev. H. Lloyd, and Mrs. Arnold, and conducted round the home. Her Ladyship was much struck with, and expressed pleasure at, the neat and comfortable arrangements which the inmates themselves attended to. Lady Willingdon and party then inspected the Pensioners' School, where Her Excellency was met by the Rev. J. A. Wilson, Chaplain of St. Paul's, Captain Wiseman, the Hony Secretary of the Institution and Miss Wiseman, the Head Mistress. A programme of songs of welcome and several recitations were gone through, and finally Her Excellency inspected some fine specimens of fancy needlework executed by the scholars, with which she was much pleased. The Rev. J. A. Wilson then called for three cheers for Lady Willingdon, which were lustily given. A bouquet was presented to Her Excellency and the party left for Government House after spending an hour at the two Institutions.

Mr. Cadell's Departure.

Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., I.C.S., delivered over charge of his office to Mr. J. Crerar, I.C.S., as Municipal Commissioner of Bombay yesterday morning. In the afternoon Mr. Crerar attended the meeting of the Improvement Trust in his official capacity, the Municipal Commissioner being an ex-officio member of the Board. Mr. Cadell left in the evening for Karachi from Grant Road station, where a very large number of the leading citizens were present to wish him good-bye. On arrival at the station Mr. Cadell was garlanded by almost all that were there, and on behalf of the staff by the Executive Engineer, Mr. Mackison. After shaking hands with all and expressing his keen desire to return to Bombay as soon as possible, Mr. Cadell entered the train which steamed out amid the explosion of big detonator, that had been placed underneath his carriage.

Famine Relief in Ahmednagar.

The Collector's Report on the progress of relief operations in Ahmednagar in May last shows that there was distress in different part of the district. Emaciation was no where reported. The condition of agriculturists with or without wells was unchanged, but the general rainfall (except in Nevasa and Shevgaon) had made prospects brighter. There were 2,000 workmen employed on Pimpalgaon Malvi work, and all irrigation works in Akola, Sangamner and Kopargaon were still maintained. On 31st May there were 3,125 village servants and 8,295 destitutes on dole. There were 15 poor-houses and 6 kitchens open during the month. The poor-house at Pimpalgaon Malvi was closed on 28th May on account of heavy rain, and inmates were taken on dole. One poor-house has since been opened at Nagar to collect wanderers. Orders are issued to close poor-houses and kitchens under temporary shelters after heavy rain and to admit inmates to dole in their villages. Dole will now be given a little more liberally than hitherto.

The Lushai.

The Lushai Hills which are the object of attention on the part of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigenes Protection Society lie surrounded by Sylhet, Manipur and Chittagong. The population has many peculiarities socially other than the system of slavery which has brought it into prominence. There are more males than females among them, for one thing. The village headman is the highest indigenous political authority. Despite the fact there are nearly twelve hundred women to a thousand men, the Lushai bridegroom purchases his wife at a heavy cost, paid in kind to the father, and sums varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 40 to various relatives of the girl. The payment does not need to be prompt always, so that it sometimes happens that a man dies leaving to his children, the discharge of debt incurred in marrying their mother. Incompatibility of temparament has its remedy in easy divorce by mutual consent, but as marriage is an expensive luxury one has got to make the most of one's first choice. Chastity in a spinster is not regarded as a virtue, but as a price for the fruit of union with unmarried girls a man has to satisfy her father with a gift which is more costly than the usual price of marriage. Divorces are not notably common. Some of the Lushais have a great abhorrence of sterility and decline to marry until the object of their affections has given proof of her fertility. The marriage is considered null, if the woman's barrenness persists. The Lushai funeral customs are revolting. The country is always known to have plentiful rainfall and famine has been unknown except in the year 1881 when the rice harvest was destroyed by rats.

Dr. Tisdall.

The new vicar of St. George's, Deal, Rev. Dr. W. St. Clair Tisdall is well known in the East as an accomplished scholar and a prolific writer on Oriental religions, and as an authority on several languages of Asia. Though his studies in Buddhism have not been marked with the depth of a Coplestone, he is undoubtedly at home in the history and evolution of Islam. To Indian Moslems he is perhaps best known by his "Religion of the Crescent." He was better known in Persia where he knew how to conduct religious controversies without evoking passion. It was during his ministry in the Punjab that he prepared his "Punjabi Grammer," but it is not known if he had first hand materials and indigenous help in the preparation of his grammer of the Gujarati language.

"Amazing Prosperity."

Thus the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" on Lord Sydenham:—"As a veteran statesman, having five years' experience as Governor of an important Indian Province, he was not expected to have used any expression which was not sober. He talked of "the amazing growth in the prosperity of India"; but if this were really the case, one season's failure of crops would not bring actual famine or severe scaroity in the country. A people whose average income per head, according to official estimate, is Rs. 27 per annum, can certainly never be said to have made "amazing" progress in prosperity. In spite of bumper harvests gathered successively for three or four years, the prices of food grains have gone on increasing till something like famine is now prevailing in every Indian household. Surely this does not prove the alleged growing wealth of the country."

Asiatics in the Navy.

It may or may not be desirable, remarks "Truth," to admit "Americans, Asiatics, or other non-Europeans" into the Royal Navy as cooks or officers' stewards. But if they are admitted at all it seems to me neither fair nor Imperial-minded to subject them to invidious distinctions beside other British subjects. A circular letter lately issued directs that all such men are to be excluded from being awarded good conduct badges. Is good conduct on their part a matter of indifference to those whom they serve? Unless it is, the disqualification seems as stupid as it is invidious.

Mr. Gladstone and a French Alliance.

A London contemporary recalls that Mr. Gladstone was always a keen admirer of the French people, and it is notable that as long ago as 1880, in writing a memorandum to the Cabinet on foreign policy, he said: "The alliance with France is the true basis of peace in Europe, for England and France never will unite in any European purpose which is radically unjust." Later in the same year he wrote in a letter: "A close alliance between England and France cannot be used for mischief and cannot provoke any dangerous counter-combination." At the time when Mr. Gladstone wrote this he was busy, with Mr. Cobden, in negotiating the Treaty of Commerce with France; and he was almost equally busy in opposing, in the Cabinet, Lord Palmerston's policy of "armaments," in rivalry with France.

Mortality Returns.

Six attacks and four deaths from plague were recorded in Bombay City during the twenty-four hours ended at 6 a.m. on Tuesday. Three of the attacks were reported from Fort (Northern), and one each from Fanaswadi, Kumbharwada and Worli. There were also two deaths and two attacks of small-pox and one death and two attacks of cholera reported during the same period. The total mortality from all causes was 82, as compared with 94 of the corresponding period of last year and 98 of that of the year before. Out of the 1,281 rats caught on Monday, fourteen were found to be plague infected ones.

Yesterday's Weather.

Showers of varying heaviness fell at intervals yesterday, during the day and night, but there was no downfall of any intensity or protracted length. Between the showers there were occasional glimpses of sunlight, but a persistent drizzle from time to final kept the roads wet and muddy in the traffic frequented parts of the town.

RUMANIAN ADVANCE.

GREEKS AND SERVIANS DETERMINED.

BULGAR EXCESSES.

LEAVING A TRAIL OF RUIN.

BURNING OF SERRES.

TURKS ON THE MARCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 14.

The Rumanians have already occupied Dobritch and Baltchik to the eastward and are reported to be at Rustchuk and Korabia on the Danube. It appears certain that the Greeks and Servians intend to make the Bulgarian excesses an important factor in the ultimate settlement.

Semi-official statements declare that they cannot allow the Servian and Greek subjects to be again exposed to the tender mercies of any Bulgarian administration whatever. This points to a considerable enlargement of Greek and Servian aspirations for territory.

Both the States seem to be hardening their hearts against any treating with Bulgaria except upon the battlefield.

CAUSE OF BULGAR COLLAPSE.

The causes of the Bulgarian collapse are much discussed. It is ascribed primarily to their contempt for the enemy; further, to their disbelief in the capacity of the Greeks and Servians for vigorous aggression, divided counsels, excess of untrained troops and the scarcity of officers.

GRECO-SERVIAN RESOLVE.

SECRET TREATY BETWEEN GREECE AN SERVIA.

ATHENS, July 15.

The journal "Estia" says that the Servians and Greeks have resolved to advance to Sofia if necessary.

A message from Athens to the "Daily Telegraph" says that a secret treaty between Servia and Greece was signed at Salonika in May, extending the Greek boundaries and giving Servia an outlet on the Aegean Sea, and binding the partners to fight till Bulgaria acquiesces in the arrangement.

LULL IN THE FIGHTING.

LONDON, July 15.

Apparently there is a lull in the fighting in the Balkans. The only report of hostilities which comes from Belgrade mentions slight skirmishes yesterday.

GREEK AND SERVIAN PREMIERS.

M. Venizelos, the Greek Premier, has gone to Nish to confer with M. Pasics, the Servian Premier.

A FIVE HOURS' ENGAGEMENT.

LONDON, July 15.

The Greeks occupied Drama after five hours fighting.

BULGAR ATROCITIES.

STATEMENT IN PARLIAMENT.

Mr. F. D. Acland, in reply to Sir Mark Sykes in the House of Commons to-day, said with reference to the alleged Bulgarian atrocities: "I have hitherto taken action only in cases of alleged ill-treatment of Mussulmans, as it is natural that when Turkey had evacuated the territory in which Mussulmans are in a minority, a neutral Power with Mussulman subjects should interest itself on their behalf. I cannot undertake to investigate all charges of ill-treatment on the part of the Balkan States against one another while the war is in progress."

BULGARIANS AT SERRES.

THE CITY FIRED.

SALONIKA, July 14.

A Greek journalist sends a sensational account of Bulgarian proceedings at Serres, saying that before burning it they pillaged the whole town, not even sparing the Austrian Consulate, in spite of the representations of the Consul who was wearing the official uniform. The Austrian Consul's wife's jewels were stolen. The Italian Consulate only escaped through the Consul paying a ransom.

A GREEK REPORT.

ATHENS, July 14.

It is officially stated that prior to evacuating Serres the Bulgarians fired the city, nearly the whole of which was destroyed. Twenty thousand out of 37,000 inhabitants are homeless.

BULGAR COUNTER-CHARGES.

The stories of Bulgarian atrocities are flatly denied at Sofia, where counter-charges of a similar character are made against the Servians and Greeks. An international enquiry is suggested.

BULGAR DENIAL.

LONDON, July 15.

Long official reports from Sofia affirm that Greek irregulars and not Bulgarians burned Serres.

EFFECTIVE BULGAR RETREAT.

They also insist that the whole of the Servian and Greek armies have been fighting mere Bulgarian divisions, which conducted a retreat with splendid heroism.

READY TO SHATTER GREEK ARMY.

The reports add that the army under General Ivanoff is now in an excellent position, and is ready to shatter the most desperate attempts of the Greek army.

BULGAR FLEET AT SEVASTOPOL.

SEVASTOPOL, July 14.

A Bulgarian gun-boat and six torpedo-boats have taken refuge here from the Rumanian fleet.

KING FERDINAND ILL.

King Ferdinand is reported to be in bed at Sofia with acute rheumatism.

TURK ARMIES' MARCH.

GREAT ACTIVITY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 14.

The armies from Chatalja and Bulair are advancing by forced marches. They have already reached Chorlu unopposed. The Bulgarians have evacuated Rodosto, devastating villages along the route of retreat. There is great military activity in Constantinople. Troops, artillery and provision convoys from Asia Minor are constantly arriving.

TURKEY'S PLANS.

LONDON, July 14.

It remains to be seen whether the plans attributed in Constantinople to the Turkish Government of re-taking the possession of Thrace and thrusting Bulgaria back to the old frontier will be carried out.

Bulgaria is incapable at the present time of offering a serious resistance.

The Turkish Embassy emphatically contradicts any intention of Turkey to go to Adrianople or anywhere beyond the Enos-Midia line.

CONCERT AND PEACE.

SIR E. GREY'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 15.

In the Commons, yesterday, Mr. David Mason (Liberal) urged Sir Edward Grey to attempt mediation and suggest an armistice between the Balkan States.

Sir Edward in reply said that mere words would not affect a war characterised by such passion and appalling risks to the belligerents. It was impossible for the Concert of Europe forcibly to impose peace as a whole.

The best prospect was that a war so exhausting and horrible would not last long and that no complications would arise to endanger the Concert of Europe and thus lead to consequences more disastrous than anything that had yet occurred. There was every prospect of the Powers remaining in touch.

He hoped that Turkey would not advance beyond the point she had announced.

THE OMAN RISING.

STATEMENT IN PARLIAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 14.

In reply to Mr. Mitchell-Thomson in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. F. D. Acland said that the unrest in Oman had now come to a head. The safety of Muscat itself was threatened. H. M.'s cruisers Philomel and Pelorus and H. M's. sloop Odin were there. A detachment from the 2nd Rajputs had proceeded to Muscat, but would only disembark in case of emergency.

LORD KITCHENER.

EQUESTRIAN STATUE FOR CALCUTTA.

CAST FROM GUNS SENT FROM INDIA.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, July 15.

The sculptor Sydney Marsh has completed a bronze statue of Lord Kitchener, mounted on his charger, for erection in Calcutta. The statue, which with the pedestal stands 26 feet high, was cast from guns sent from India.

A duplicate is now being made for presentation to Khartum, made out of cartridge cases used at the Battle of Omdurman, and collected by order of Sir Reginald Wingate.

BISLEY MEETING.

CAWNPORE MAN'S SPLENDID SHOOTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 15.

The contest for the Waldegrave Prize at Bisley produced some extraordinary shooting. There were four highest possible scores at both ranges.

In shooting off the ties two were eliminated in the fifth round, leaving Colonel Mellish, late of the Sherwood Foresters, and Trooper Maxwell, of the Cawnpore Light Horse. These proceeded to score bulls till the seventeenth round, when Col. Mellish dropped a point with an inner. Maxwell went on and finished winner with 37 consecutive bulls.

NEDERLAND LINER'S MISHAP.

S. S. KRAKATAU REFLOATED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, July 14.

A message to Lloyd's from Amsterdam says that the position of the liner Krakatau is worse. Owing to a storm the captain fears that she will not last till the arrival of the Danmark. A salvage steamer ordered from Port Sudan is due to-day.

LONDON, July 15.

A telegram to Lloyds' states that the liner Krakatau has been refloated without assistance and is expected to proceed to Suez under her own steam.

MRS. PANKHURST AGAIN.

"CAT AND MOUSE" ACT IN OPERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 14.

The "Cat and Mouse" Act is being systematically applied.

Miss Kenney was re-arrested after addressing a meeting to-day.

Mrs. Pankhurst also addressed a meeting and an attempt was made to arrest her, but her friends vigorously resisted the police and Mrs. Pankhurst disappeared in the confusion. She has not yet been traced.

CRYSTAL PALACE FUND.

ANONYMOUS DONOR'S CONDITION SATISFIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 14.

Mr. Burbidge, manager of Harrod's Stores, has given £2,500 to the Crystal Palace fund. This gift completes the £60,000 required to obtain the gift of the remaining £30,000 which an anonymous donor promised on the fund reaching the former amount.

NEW VICAR OF ST. GEORGE'S, DEAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 14.

Dr. Tisdall, formerly of Lahore and Amritsar, has been appointed to the vicarage of St. George's, Deal.

THE DUTCH CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, July 15.

Dr. Bos, who is forming a Cabinet, has offered portfolios to M. Troelstra, the Socialist leader, and to two other Socialists.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 15.

The death is announced of Vice-Admiral Hughes-Hallett.

MOSLEM LEAGUE.

NOTABLE SPEECH BY AGA KHAN.

BRITAIN AND ISLAM.

INDIA'S GOAL.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, July 14.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Moslem League H. H. the Aga Khan doubted whether Englishmen recognised the profound significance of the presence here of so many Indian students. Whereas, twenty years ago, not only the masses, but also substantial men of the old school looked askance at the new-fangled ideas of men back from Europe, they now listened with almost greedy eagerness to their messages, accepting in no critical spirit the opinions of youths educated here.

The interest of Moslems in each other's welfare was not adequately realised in Europe. Latterly, the tribulations of Turkey and Persia had absorbed the thought of Indian Moslems to the practical exclusion of domestic affairs. The currents of feeling were very strong and for the time they were in danger of losing sight of fundamental considerations, ordinarily tenaciously held.

INDIAN MOSLEMS AND TURKEY.

It was clear to Indian Moslems that British and Turkish interests were closely identified. Their mutual good-will afforded the best possible safeguard against the partition of Asiatic Turkey, which would expose the western route to India to attack. Other Powers had reason to believe that Turkey was not merely willing, but anxious to come more fully within the orbit of British influence. Whatever was left of the independent Mussulman States they must either more or less gravitate under British influence or lose their position.

BRITISH RULE BENEFICENT.

British rule over hundred million Moslems gave her a great moral asset in the beneficent mighty part she played in the world's affairs.

WHAT SELF-GOVERNMENT MEANS.

It imposed great responsibilities on Indian Moslems as the most important section. The more steadfast and strong their loyalty, the more influential they would be in moulding British policy. The ideal of self-government under the crown, adopted by the Central League, must commend itself to all thoughtful men, if it meant many decades of effort towards self-improvement, social reform, diffusion of education and complete amity between the communities; but if it meant mere hasty impulse then the day which witnessed the formulation of that ideal would be very unfortunate in the country's annals. There was a long way to travel before the goal was reached. They should proceed step by step. Development must be social, material and moral, besides political, and the motive force must be religious. Much could be done to improve Hindu and Moslem relations by local Committees working largely through the medium of games and sports for young people.

ENGLAND AND INDIAN MOSLEMS.

THE BRITISH POSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 15.

In a leader, to-day the "Times" approves of the Aga Khan's remarks regarding the Western route to India. It says that Moslems in India may rest assured that the Imperial Government is a shrewd custodian of British interests, and is not likely to countenance any scheme leaving the flanks of the Indian Empire more exposed than ever.

The tentative agreement with Turkey regarding the Bagdad Railway and the Persian Gulf is a proof more convincing than many protestations that Great Britain desires to maintain friendly relations with the Turks.

Regarding the broader problems of the future of the Islam, British policy, the "Times" says, would only with the utmost reluctance follow a course which might cause affront to the newly enlarged religious susceptibilities of Indian Mahomedans. It would not, for example, aim at intervention in Persia, from which every British statesman shrinks, except under direst necessity, but the Imperial Government is bound to decide its actions upon the requirements of the Empire as a whole. We do not think that Indian Mahomedans will fail to appreciate the British position if in the meantime they develop with calmness and breadth of view their aspirations. Self-Government may not prove impossible if Mahomedans recognise, as the Aga Khan says, that they must first pass through many decades of effort towards self-improvement.

ENGLISHMAN'S COMMENTS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
CALCUTTA, July 15.

Referring to Reuter's telegram about the report of the London Moslem League the "Englishman" says: "Apparently the Moslem League in London and its sister organisation in India have been playing at cross purposes. The Indian organisation seems to have drifted away from control. From what Reuter has sent us of the London League it is abundantly clear that the views of responsible Moslems do not coincide with those of young hotheads in India. Far from supporting the Swaraj ideals, the London League maintains in accordance with the teachings of Sir Syed Ahmed that for good or for evil the future of Moslems in India is indissolubly bound up with that of the British. In other words, the London League is making a plucky stand against the forces of disorder which threaten to swamp the reason of the community it represents. It now remains to be seen what the Indian League has to say in the matter."

FRANCE'S AFRICAN TROOPS.

TAKE PART IN REVIEW FOR FIRST TIME.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, July 14.

The African and Asiatic Troops figured to-day for first time in the great Fourteenth of July Review at Longchamps. They were received with great cheering.

M. Poincare presented them with the colours amidst warm enthusiasm.

PLURAL VOTING BILL.

PASSES THIRD READING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 14.

The House of Commons have passed the third reading of the Plural Voting Bill by 293 to 222 votes.

CALCUTTA COPYRIGHT CASE.

SUIT BY "CALCUTTA WEEKLY NOTES."

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
CALCUTTA, July 15.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice Fletcher is engaged in hearing a suit brought by Mr. J. Chaudhari, Editor and proprietor of the "Calcutta Weekly Notes" against Monindra Nath Mitter and other printers and publisher of "Current Indian Cases" for an injunction and for consequential relief for infringement of the copyright of the "Calcutta Weekly Notes," the offending publication, being "Current Indian Cases." Manindra was a a dispatcher in the "Weekly Notes" office and after leaving that office he started the "Current Indian Cases." In 1912, out of 247 cases published in "Calcutta Weekly Notes," he had taken bodily 178 cases, and in 1913 out of 94 cases he reproduced 64 in the "Current Indian Cases."

The defence is that they had employed expert lawyers who prepared reports for the "Current Indian Cases" after comparing various law publication and that plaintiff had suffered no loss for it.

The case is proceeding.

SIMLA LIT WITH ELECTRICITY.

(From our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, July 15.

Simla has been supplied with electric lighting from this evening. The Mall and other thoroughfare were well lighted. There was no ceremonial opening and it is hoped that when Sir Michael O'Dwyer will visit the head works of the hydro-electric scheme at Basantpur in September, there will be a formal opening.

NICHOLSON COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(From our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, July 15.

It is understood that the Nicholson Committee's Report is now under the active consideration of the Government of India and the statement that the recommendations have been shelved is absolutely without foundation. The report will be considered piecemeal and it is hoped that definite proposals of the Government of India will be sent Home by the end of the season.

HOME RULE BILL.

DEBATE IN THE LORDS.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S AMENDMENT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, July 14.

In the House of Lords to-day, Lord Crewe, moving the second reading of the Home Rule Bill, dwelt on the pleas for a conference to which there had been no response from the Opposition leaders.

The Government, he said, never pretended that the present Bill was the only kind of a Home Rule Bill the House ought to be asked to consider, but so long as the Irish minority, supported by the Unionists, declared that they would recoil from nothing to prevent the constitution of any kind of Irish Legislature, there was no basis for a conference. It only remained to pass the Bill under the Parliament Act.

Lord Lansdowne then moved his amendment. He said nothing had happened to change their Lordships' views. The by-elections had not augured favourably for the Bill. Lord Lansdowne quoted from the organ of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, who would call the tune, to show that Ulster's fears were justified. He urged a reference to the country. If the Government won, the Bill would still remain, under the Parliament Act. If they lost, they would be saved a stupendous blunder. "We are ready to abide by the country's decision," added Lord Lansdowne.

CALCUTTA KIDNAPPING SCARE.

POLICE PRECAUTIONS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
CALCUTTA, July 15.

In spite of the attempts made by the authorities to disabuse the minds of illiterate people regarding the kidnapping scare, the people, it sems, are still ready to believe in false rumours. It is still believed in some quarters that the "Refuge" has been converted into a depot for kidnapped children. The Commissioner of Police, as a precautionary measure has issued orders directing all European sergeants who were off duty to stand by at the Lal Bazar headquarters in case there happened to be any disturbance at the "Refuge", in consequence of the recent threatening attitude adopted by members of the "goonda" (rowdy) class.

The Second Presidency Magistrate yesterday took up the enquiry into the case in which four men stand charged with assaulting a Madras Police Inspector and a constable near the Grand Hotel over the recent kidnapping scare. The accused were ordered to be enlarged on bail.

SIR MICHAEL AND LADY O'DWYER.

ENTERTAINED AT DINNER BY MR. ALI IMAM.

(From our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, July 15.

The Hon. Mr. Syed Ali Imam gave a dinner to-night to meet Sir Michael and Lady O'Dwyer. Among those present were Sir Harcourt and Lady Butler, Sir Reginald and Lady Craddock, Sir William Meyer, Mr. W. H. Clark, Sir George Roos-Keppel Sir Arthur Reid, Sir James and Lady Du Boulay, Miss Howell, Major and Mrs. Spence, Lady Cleveland, Nawab Sir Amiruddin of Loharu, Nawab Ahamd Ali Khan of Malerkotla, the Raja Rana of Jhalawar, Captain Harvey, Major Bayley, Lieutenant-Colonel Dallas, Miss Fitzgerald and Miss Benyon.

LORD ROBERTS ON THE ARTILLERY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
ALLAHABAD, July 15.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—Lord Roberts in a letter to the Press on the condition of the Artillery states that efficiency in this arm is obtainable only by practice with live ammunition over land ranges. The regular batteries are allowed about half the number of rounds per gun allowed to the French Gunners, and Territorial officers get one-fourth as much practice as the regulars of the 154 Territorial Batteries Perhaps half a dozen might be effective against the enemy, the remainder would be an incubus if not a positive danger to their friends.

VICEROY'S VISIT TO DELHI.

(From our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, July 15.

During his forthcoming tour to Dehra and Delhi, the Viceroy will halt at the new capital for forty-eight hours and meet the Delhi Committee and inspect the progress of work. He will be accompanied by Mr. Russell, P. W. D. Secretary, Colonel Sir James Roberts, Colonel Lee and two aides-de-camp. Lady Hardinge and the household will remain at Simla. His Excellency will be absent for about ten days.

THEIR MAJESTIES.

END OF LANCASHIRE TOUR

THE KING'S MESSAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 15.

The King and the Queen, leaving Manchester for London on the conclusion of their Lancashire tour, received an ovation.

The King in a long letter to the Earl of Derby, his host, says he was profoundly impressed with his experiences during the stirring days he had spent in Lancashire and the spontaneous and affectionate welcome offered to the Queen and himself by the dense population of the county. His Majesty hopes that when his health is drunk in future, the Lancashire toast will be, "The Duke of Lancaster."

A CALCUTTA DIVORCE.

BEGLAR vs. BEGLAR.

(From our Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, July 15.

At the High Court to-day, Mr. Justice Chaudhuri disposed of the suit brought by Christiana Sarah Beglar against her husband Beglar David Beglar for the dissolution of their marriage on the grounds of cruelty and misconduct.

Mr. Bonerjee who appeared for the petitioner said the parties were married on 20th July 1881 at St. Mary's Church, Benares. For eighteen months after the marriage they lived in the North-West Provinces where the husband was a stationmaster. After he was dismissed from that post the wife served as a governess at Vizagapatam for six years and then as a governess at Lucknow for three years. After that they came to Calcutta where the wife worked as a teacher at the Doveton College. During the whole of these nine or ten years the husband did nothing and lived on his wife whom he treated most cruelly. At the Doveton College the wife came to know another lady teacher whom she brought over to her house. Subsequently, she found out that her husband was on familiar terms with the lady teacher. Quarrels ensued and the husband frequently abused and assaulted the wife in the presence of the servants. Finally on the 3rd August, 1908, he attacked his wife with a carving knife. She ran out of the house. He seized a riding whip and threatened to horsewhip her if she returned. Since then she has not lived with him nor had he maintained her. There were two children of the marriage. From October 1906 to August 1909, she was employed as a typist in the Eastern Bengal State Railway. In November 1909 she left for Assam and returned to Calcutta in July 1912 when her husband began to molest her and she filed the present suit in January last.

After hearing the evidence on both sides his Lordship granted the petitioner a decree nisi for the dissolution of marriage with costs on scale No. 2.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, July 15.

It has been decided that Nos. 31 and 32 Divisional Signal Companies now stationed at Murree and Kasauli shall be located at Rawalpindi and Ambala respectively during the coming winter.

"B" Battery Royal Horse Artillery on arrival from England will be stationed at Ambala, taking over the horses, guns, equipment etc. from "Z" Battery R. H. A. on transfer to England.

Lieutenant Orr, 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, is appointed Adjutant of the 5th Battalion Territorial Force and is ordered Home.

Major G. G. W. Corrie Royal Garrison Artillery, is selected for appointment to No. 6 Mountain Battery vice Major Marshall promoted.

Lieutenant Gosset R.E. is appointed to State railways and posted to the North Western Railway.

2nd Lieutenant A. Mason and R.H. Dewing have been placed under orders for a tour of service in India.

Captain O. C. Downes, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, is appointed Assistant Superintendent of Gymnasia at the Curragh.

2nd Lieutenant J. M. Mellor, King's Royal Rifle Corps, is permitted to resign his commission.

An exchange has been approved between Captain C.R. Hill, 62nd Battery Royal Field Artillery at Multan and Captain A. A. S. Younger, No. 6 Depot Royal Field Artillery at Glasgow.

Sergeant Major Vaughan, Cavalry School, Saugor, has been selected to succeed as Riding Master, King's Royal Horse Guards in October next.

Lieutenant Shand, 2nd Battalion, Norfolk Regiment is appointed to the Northern Nigeria Regiment of the West African Frontier Force.

BARISAL TRIAL.

ACCUSED WITH CHICKEN POX.

CRYPTIC LETTERS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BARISAL, July 15.

The hearing of the Barisal conspiracy case was resumed to-day at 10 o'clock inside the jail. One of the accused, Durendra Banikya, who is suffering from chicken pox, was kept in the verandah attached to the court room.

Mathura Mohon Banerjee, Sub Inspector of Polic, formerly at the Bajitpur police station, examined, said that he executed the warrant for attachment of the properties of Trailokkanath Chakravarty, an accused in the Dacca conspiracy case, who had then absconded.

Jainuddin Hossain, a retired Sub Inspector, said that when he was in charge of the Bajitpur station he served the proclamation regarding Trilokya Chakravarty.

Dr. Harkumar Gupta, Secretary of the School of Physicians and Surgery at Dacca, examined, said that Madanmohon Bhowmick was a student of his school till some time after the Pujas.

Punkaj Behari Das, Sub Deputy Collector, indentified the handwriting of Pulin Behari Das whom witness described as the captain of the now defunct Dacca Anusilan Samity.

Sub Inspector Tarinikumar Mukerjee of Naraingang described the condition in which he found the house of Pears Nundi at Nangulbund where a dacoity had been committed. Witness indentified several bottles which had been found near the house.

Abdeali, a cultivator, identified some ornaments as belonging to his wife from among the ornaments which had been found in the box of approver Girindra Mohan Das.

Naksedi Singh stated that he was in charge of the punitive police force at Sonarang. His duty was to keep watch over persons connected with the Sonarang National School and other political suspects. He remembered Remesh Acharjee, Priyanath Acharjee, Satish Chandra Chakravarty, Narendra Mohen Sen and Jatindra Roy all of them were among the inmates in the school boarding house. He arrested fourteen person belonging to the Sonarang National School in connection with an assault case. He searched the school premises.

Bhawan Kumrroy of Danajpur said that accused Abinash Dutt Chaudhary had rented a room of his at Danajpur and was a student in the Dinajpur new school.

Sarat Chandra De Constable, said that he watched Narendra Mohan Sen and saw him on the bank of the river as well as in the house of Khagendra Chaudhury. One day witness saw Narendra at the Dolaigunj station where he had gone to see Munindra Roy off.

Inspector Rohinikumar Sen said that he searched the house of Gopal Mukerjee at Brisal. Messrs Coulson and Webb and Inspector Kadareswar Chakravarty were there. Rameslr Acharjee and Nalinikanta Das Gupta, were inside the hut. Kadereswar Babu held Romesh by the hand. Witness made a list of the papers found on both of them. A copy of a district organisation scheme and rules for membership were found on Romesh. Mr. Colson questioned Romesh but the latter declined to answer. Among the seizures were several letters addressed to several accused. One letter was written from Dinajpur by the accused Abinash to the accused Devendra. It contained among others the following disjoined sentences. "If there is anyone I do not know why opportunity is their to see him. Now a days it is very strict. I am anxious about you all. Guardians opposed strongly."

Mr. Gupta drew the attention of the Court to the common term of address in all the letters found.

The Court their rose for the day.

I. G. OF HOSPITALS.

INDIAN APPOINTED TO ASSAM.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 15.

Lieut.-Colonel Banatvalla, I.M.S., has been finally selected to succeed Colonel Neil Campbell, I.M.S., as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Sanitary Commissioner of Assam. He will not however join his appointment till the autumn when he will hand over the officiating Inspector-Generalship of Civil Hospitals in the Central Provinces to Colonel Dennys.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

A Nilgai Bull (Boselophus tragocamellus) has been presented to the Zoological Collection by Captain T. H. Marshall.

Mr. Mudaliar consulting geologist, after having selected some very promising sites in Pokkooku District for Nalsingh's oil, has returned to Madras. He prospected over an area of 200 square miles and selected 10 square miles as showing promise of valuable results.

NAGPUR COUNCIL.

NEW RULE APPROVED AT SIMLA.

SCHEME ABOUT TO BE SENT HOME.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 15.

The Government of India are about to forward the Council Regulations for Central Provinces for the approval of the Secretary of State. These are ready and have been accepted both by the Government of India and the C. P. Administration.

As is already well known, the Indian Councils Act will govern the creation of the Council at Nagpur, while the Foreign Jurisdiction Order in Council will extend the act to Berar.

A CENSUS OF BOMBAY CHAWLS.

BIRTHRATE IN THE CITY.

In his quarterly report on the Health of Bombay for the quarter ending 30th June last, Dr. Turner states that a Census was taken on 31st May last between the hours of 5-30 and 7-30 p.m. by the Deputy Health Officers of the different Municipal Wards of Bombay—with the aid of the Registration, Inspectorial and Clerical staff of the Department.

Forty-seven chawls were selected in all—and included five chawls of the City Improvement Trust—at Agripada, Mandvi, Koliwada and Imamwada, and at Chandanwadi (2), at each of which, we had, thanks to the co-operation of the Chairman of the Trust, the assistance of two of their staff.

The evening hour was fixed for enumeration as being the most favourable—when all children and mothers could be expected to be in their lodging.

The following are a few broad facts which emerge from the Census:—

(i) The total population enumerated in all the 47 chawls together was 26,506; and the number of children upto two years of age 1,060.

(ii) The number of births registered among them was 494, giving the ratio of 18.63 per 1,000 of population in the selected chawls, against 20.25 for the whole City in 1912-13 and 20.97, the average of the corresponding previous five years.

(iii) The proportion of children enumerated (upto two years of age) to the total enumerated population is 3.99 or roughly 4 per cent., the proportion of such children to the total population of the City by the Census of 1911 was 2.28 or roughly 2.3.

(iv) 511 children out of 1,060 enumerated are those born out of Bombay i.e. 48.5 per cent.; the average number of such children in the City during the preceding five years is 36.3 per cent. of the total number of children upto two years by the Census of 1911.

(v) Of the 546 children found to be born in the City, 494 or 90.47 per cent. were registered; and 52 or 9.53 escaped registration.

(vi) Facts noted under (iii) and (iv) would seem to point to the existence in the City, on 31st May last, of a larger proportion of children upto two years of age than that established by the Census of 1911; and to the existence of a larger number of out-born children than the average number of such children during the preceding five years.

These deductions would appear to suggest that the decrease in the number of births registered was, to a considerable extent, due to the operation of several forces compelling a temporary emigration of the female population.

But what is of more interest, and more to our purpose, is the opportunity afforded for approximately assessing the proportion of births that escape registration; this was hitherto quite an "unknown quantity."

The Census of the chawls, however, shows that 9.5 per cent. of the children upto two years of age living in them were not registered; in other words, the proportion of births that escape registration to births actually registered is 10.5 per cent. It would not be safe to assume that this ratio holds good for the rest of the population of those ages; nevertheless, it should prove a useful guide in urging on the efforts of the staff to a more complete registration.

PALITANA FLOODS.

COLABA RELIEF FUND.

The following further subscriptions to the fund by the Bombay Cotton Muccadams' Association opened for the relief of the distressed by the Palitana floods have been received:—Previously acknowledged, Rs. 31,344; Seth Narshingdas Jodhraj, Rs. 251; Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Rs. 750; Messrs. Gordhandas and Mulraj Khatao, Rs. 501; Messrs. Vasonji Deoji, Rs. 151; R. B. Tarachand Murlidhar Rs. 251; Mr. Chapsi Hirji Laklawala, Rs. 30; In Memory of Bai Jai Kore per Hargovandas Mulchand, Rs. 26-4; In Memory of Bai Nathaibai widow of Thakersey Pragji, Rs. 17; Mr. Damoder Kalianji, Rs. 15; and Mr. Mulji Vasonji, Rs. 5; Total Rs. 33,341-4.

SIGNALS OF DISTRESS.

STRANGE STORY ABOUT BOMBAY STEAMER.

The "Advocate of India" of yesterday evening contains the following story from Ceylon:—"Arriving a few days ago at Colombo from London, Captain Stewart, of the s.s. Den of Ruthven, told a curious story.

He was on the run from Port Said to Colombo on the 29th June, when at 12-15 p.m. in Lat. 12.52 N., Long 55.25 E. he sighted the steamer Hoseinee, of Bombay, flying urgent signal of distress N. C. and also signal G. U. P. "Send a boat and take any crew off."

He stopped and manoeuvred his steamer as near him as circumstances would permit the monsoon blowing a fresh gale and high sea running. He hauled down his first signals and ran up signal "remain by me."

During the afternoon says the Captain we ran up several signals asking about his condition and got very vague replies. At 5-30 p.m. he signalled "take me in tow." We came alongside and got a hawser passed on board but he failed to make it fast. We were close by one another fully two hours and in imminent danger of colliding, so decided to haul off a distance, and make an attempt in the morning. Morsed a message to this effect but got no reply.

On getting tow line back on board again stood down towards him and again called him up with flash lamp, but got no reply. We stood after him. He was steering E. S. E. and going at full speed, as it took us a considerable time to overtake him. At 3 a.m. lost sight of his lights but bore down in the direction where last seen and kept steering around in the vicinity. During the night he showed no signals of distress and was apparently steaming under ordinary conditions. At 10 a.m. on the following day, June 30th, failing to sight him again we stood on our course. Instructed wireless operator to inform other vessels to be on the lookout."

The Hoseinee, is a British vessel of 1,601 tons, belonging to the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and first sighted was believed to be making for Colombo."

We are officially informed that s.s. Hoseinee has been in Bombay harbour for a week and that the incident referred to is not worth taking any notice of.

PUBLIC HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

REMARKABLE IMPROVEMENT.

The following are the principal features of the report of Dr. J. A. Turner, Executive Health Officer, on the health conditions of Bombay during the quarter ended 30th June last.

The improvement in public health noted in the Report for the preceding quarter was well maintained during the period under review. The city was free from the epidemic incidence of any disease except Plague.

Among the notable features of the quarter may be mentioned:—

(i) A marked reduction in the total mortality, which was the lowest for the second quarter of any year since 1898;

(iii) The low mortality from Plague mortality from Phthisis, which was the lowest on record except in 1911, when it was only 6 less;

(iii) The law mortaily from Plague, which though higher than in 1912 was lower than in any other year since 1898;

(iv) The low mortality from Small-pox, which was the lowest since 1903, excepting 1907 (27);

(v) An appreciable fall in the mortality among infants—which was 760 less than in 1912 and 386 less than the average of the corresponding quarters of the preceding ten years; and,

(vi) A marked decline in the number of births registered,, which was the lowest since 1904.

Compared with the second quarter of 1912, a considerable decrease in mortality is found to have been registered under every principal cause of death—excepting Plague and Measles:—*viz* a decrease of 397 under Small-Pox, 1,097 under Cholera, 23 under Malarial Fever, 319 under Diarrhœa and Dysentery, 158 under Phthisis and 300 under Respiratory Diseases; the total mortality was 2,174 less.

CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Bombay branch of the Classical Association will be held to-day at 6-30 p.m., in the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, when Professor R. Marrs, M.A., Elphinstone College, will read a paper on "Lucian of Samosata."

A report has just reached Calcutta of the foundering of a country boat at Bullubpore, Serampore. The boat was laden with people who had attended a festival and it is said twelve or fifteen men from a passenger steamer jumped in and wrecked it. So far as is known only one man was saved.

STOCK EXCHANGE STRIKE.

ARRANGEMENT OF 1904 NOT CANCELLED.

COMMISSIONERS ASSURANCE.

The Chairman of the Native Share and Stock Broker's Association has received a letter from the Commissioner of Police in reply to his letter, dated July 14, in connection with the Stock Exchange strike, which was published in our columns yesterday, saying that "the orders now passed by me do not differ one whit from those on 25th October, 1904 by the then Commissioner." The Chairman has gratefuliy acknowledged the Commissioner's letter and the trouble may for the present be taken as over.

The following is the Commissioner's letter:—

To the Chairman, Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of to-day's date, and to thank you for the information therein contained.

I regret to observe that you still maintain a "non-possumus" attitude in regard to the acceptance of the order issued to the Police, and it is with some surprise that I note that you detend yourselves behind what you imagine to be the previous Police orders in the matter.

You might I think very naturally have inferred that prior to coming to a final decision in the matter, I saw the notes and correspondence on our files of the time of my predecessors.

The orders now passed by me do not differ one whit from those on 25th October 1904 by the then Commissioner and I might add that the orders of the 25th October 1904 were accepted by your Association.

If in the course of time and with expansion of work in the Fort Division, the question of obstruction in Dalal Street has not received that attention from the Police which it deserves, I see no reason why when a definite complaint from a responsible party is received, proper action should not be taken by the Police, instead of their behaving to complainants in the unconstitutional manner suggested to me by Mr. Dalal in his conversation with me on Friday morning.

I trust therefore that you will acknowledge the correctness of the action by the Police and that you will take counsel of reason, and leave a fair way on Dalal Street so that no actual obstruction is caused.

The matter of your securing a suitable site in close proxemity to the Exchange Hall appears to me to be in your interests a very urgent one, and doubtless you will do your best to hasten to a satisfactory conclusion the negotiations for securing your object.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) R. MACTIER,

Ag: Commissioner of Police.

BROKERS' GRATEFUL.

The Chairman of the Broker's Association has sent the following acknowledgment.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, and thank you for the prompt reply sent to my communication of yesterday's date.

The Board of my Association is grateful to you for now informing the brokers that the police order of the 10th instant was not in cancellation or modification of the arrangement of 25th October 1904, but was simply a re-affirmation and endorsement thereof.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) PURBHOODAS JEEVANDAS,

Ag. Chairman.

ARRANGEMENT OF 1904.

The following is the letter, dated 25th October, 1904, of the Police Commissioner, received by the Brokers' Association's attorneys and referred to in the Commissioner's letter:—

Gentlemen,—In reply to your representation dated the 23rd July 1904 on behalf of your clients the Directors of the Brokers Association, I have the honour to inform you that the reasonable use by brokers and their clients of what would be the foot-path portion of Dalal Street, if there were footpaths, will not be objected to by the Police, but anything like obstruction

BROKERS' GRATEFUL.

to ordinary traffic, pedestrain or vehicular, and monopoly of Dalal Street will not be allowed. The practice of brokers and their clients transacting business in their carriages drawn up on the side of the road for the purpose constitutes an obstructions and should be put a stop to.

I have etc.,

(Sd.) M. KENNEDY,

Ag. Commissioner of Police.

The brokers seem to be satisfied with the reply and they resumed work by 12 noon as usual. No complaint whatever of any kind of obstruction was heard during the day and it is to be hoped that nothing further will be heard of this matter.

The latest reports from Muscat states that the position there is unchanged, the rebels not having yet moved from Bidbid.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which one Shantaram Vishnoo charged Liladhar Lalloo, a grass and grain merchant, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a ruby valued at Rs. 120.

Mr. H. Spencer appeared for the complainant, while Mr. B. T. Desai defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that in May last the complainant gave the accused a ruby to be assessed at the bazaar. The next day the complainant asked the accused about the ruby, when the latter denied all knowledge of it.

The accused admitted having received the ruby, but said it was only an imitation one, worth only about 14 annas, and that the complainant had sold it to him. He put the stone in his pocket but missed it the next day.

His worship disbelieved the defence and convicted the accused and sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 75 was ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Kaikobad Navroji Mody of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police charged Hari Jadavji, a servant in the employ of Chapsey Bhura and Company, with criminal breach of trust in respect of gunny-bags, valued at Rs. 80.

It appears from the evidence that on the 10th instant the complainants gave the accused eight bales of gunny bags to take them to the Carnac Bunder Goods Yard for being sent up-country. The bales were taken to the goods-yard but subsequently the accused represented to the Railway authorities that one of the bales had been brought there by mistake and asked for its return. The bale was thereupon returned on the accused signing certain documents. While he was taking away the bale, he was arrested on suspicion by a policeman on Clive road, and it was ascertained that the accused had no instructions from his master to withdraw the bale. The accused was convicted and sentenced to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Mr. G. R. Khairas, fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which one Chapsi Khairaj, a Hindu, was charged with housebreaking and theft. It appears that on the night of the 13th instant, Chapsi, who keeps a grocer's shop at Mazagon, closed his business at 10 p.m. and locked his door at 3 a.m. It was alleged, the accused broke into his shop from a back window and absconded with a tin of camphor, a cycle lamp, and Rs. 5 in cash. On coming out he was caught redhanded by the ramosi and given in charge of the Police. The defence was that the accused was under the influence of drink and was not aware of what he was doing. The magistrate convicted him and sentenced him to 12 months rigorous imprisonment. In doing so his worship remarked that the accused was a notorious housebreaker and thief as he had four previous convictions for the same offence.

ILLICIT COCAINE.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Excise Inspector Hubbard charged one Sukarain Satoo, a Hindu, with being in possession of one and a half grains of cocaine without a license. It appears that on the 13th instant, the accused was arrested whilst going along Chinch Bandar Road by an excise peon and one and a half grains of cocaine were found concealed in his umbrella. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30 or to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.

At the Morgue, yesterday, the Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, held an inquest touching the death of Gulabbai, a Hindu woman aged about twenty-eight.

The evidence showed that the deceased lived with one Kundanmal Punamchand and a difference arose between the two regarding a sub-tenant in the house. The deceased objected to a stranger being brought in but Kundanmal insisted on keeping the man. The deceased thereupon went into her room and hanged herself by means of a rope.

A verdict of suicide was recorded.

CHILDREN *make faces when you suggest castor oil or pills. No wonder. So would you. Why not give them Kasagra, the palatable laxative? So good, they'll want more.*

YUAN'S REMARKABLE EDICTS.

CONFUCIUS GLORIFIED.

The amazing figures disclosed by the halfyearly Budget remain the sole topic of conversation, said the Pekin correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" on June 24. The fact that the provinces only remitted $18,500,000, and that the deficit of $117,000,000, although partially covered by the proceeds of the loan, makes further huge borrowings essential, is causing consternation. Parliament has already totally rejected the form and manner of the Budget as submitted, and the documents have been sent back and ordered to be redrafted, thus making a fresh bone of contention.

Yuan-Shi-Kai, however, has now plainly settled his line of action, and evidently proposes to attempt a thorough counter-revolution, making Nationalism, that is to say, the old-fashioned Chinese Nationalism, the main plank in his political platform. In a remarkable series of Presidential orders he plainly appeals to every Chinese prejudice, adroitly attempts to make out that the revolutionary leaders are men whose usefulness has ceased, and relegates the Manchu abdication to the background, gently assuming for himself full patriarchal authority.

Certain excerpts merit quotation as unique specimens of political literature which Englishmen and Americans will eagerly read. One order begins:

"In Republics the Sovereign Power is vested in the people, and the main principle is that all things should be determined in accordance with the desires of the majority. These desires may be embraced by two words, namely, existence and happiness. I, the President, came from my farm because I was unable to bear the eternal sufferings of the innocent people. I assumed office and tried vainly to soothe the violent feelings. The greatest evil nowadays is the misunderstanding of true principles. The Republicans, on the pretext of public interest, try to attain selfish ends, some going so far as to consider the forsaking of parents as a sign of liberty and regarding the violation of the laws as a demonstration of equality. I will certainly do my best to change all this."

A STRANGE ORDER.

The next order, which is even more remarkable, commences:

"China's devotion to Confucius began with the reign of the Emperor Haisowu, of the Han dynasty, who rejected the works of the hundred authors, making the six Confucian classics the leading books. Confucius, born in the time of the tyranny of the nobility, in his works declared that after war disturbances comes peace, and with peace real tranquillity and happiness. This, therefore, is the fountain of Republicanism. After studying the history of China and consulting the opinions of scholars, I find that Confucius must remain the teacher for thousands of generations. But in a Republic the people possess Sovereign Power. Therefore circular telegrams were despatched to all the provinces to collect opinions, and many affirmative answers have already been received. Therefore, all colleges, schools, and public bodies are ordered to revive the sacrificial ceremony of Confucius, which shall be carefully and minutely ordained."

This masterpiece of specious reasoning, totalling many columns, is of the highest importance, not only politically, since it makes the Reform Party iconoclasts, but also because if obeyed, it means a death-blow to the hopes which the Christian missions have cherished in China since the revolution. Real religious freedom cannot exist if Confucianism is re-established officially.

It is already foreshadowed that Yuan-Shi-Kai will worship as Patriarch at the Temple of Heaven. The fact that the Pekin Government asked for special Christian prayers for the Republic throughout England and America only two months ago, now assumes a particularly ugly aspect. Indeed, regarding the present position with impartial eyes, it can truthfully be said that the history of official China since 1911 appears to be expressed in the one pregnant word—bluff. Macaulay's historic New Zealander is in danger of being hopelessly outclassed. In the distant to-morrow it will certainly be some bespectacled Chinese cynic, who, with the Six Classics under one arm and Nietzsche's philosophy under the other, quizzically surveys the ruins of St. Paul's exclaiming: "Nothing really matters, excepting illness."

STRANGE EPIDEMIC.

While the 78th Infantry Regiment was marching back to barracks from the church on June 23, fifteen men were attacked by an illness the nature of which made it necessary to send them to hospital, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." During the rest of the day further soldiers continued to report themselves unfit for duty, so that by the evening about 100 were on the sick list.

All through the night and morning the strange epidemic extended its sway till nearly 200 patients were under treatment. The symptoms are those of poisoning by unwholesome food, but the sufferers had nothing but coffee and bread before being attacked. None of the cases are at present of a dangerous character.

MODERN SEA ROMANCE.

S.S. BANCA RESCUES SHIP-WRECKED MALAY.

SURVIVOR FOR DAYS ON TREE TRUNK.

In the modern days of steamships and wireless telegraphy one is apt to consider such an incident as a ship-wrecked sailor waving his garments and picked up in a state of exhaustion from a raft or a hencoop as unheard of outside the pages of boys' books of adventure, but, although such cases are extremely rarely reported nowadays, the story of a mid-sea rescue worthy of a place in the pages of Ballantyne has been brought to Bombay by the s.s. Banca of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company (Commander A. B. Garwood), which arrived on Monday morning bringing a cargo of coal from Moji, a Japanese port.

The boat brings with her the survivor, a Dutch Malay who was picked up in the Straits of Malacca while the s.s. Banca was 130 miles north-west of Singapore. While passing through the Straits, which separate the Malay Peninsula from the Dutch territory of Sumatra, an object was noticed by the officer on watch, and; as all objects which are not obviously craft proceeding without obvious need of aid, are closely watched by a ship's officer at sea, the course of the Banca was altered so that further investigation could be made.

As the Banca approached the object it was found to be the form of a man waving material of some description and clinging to what might have been a roughly improvised raft. Orders were given for the Banca to proceed to the aid of the castaway, who when rescued was found to be a Malay seated on a tree-trunk and waving his trousers as a signal.

THE MALAY'S STORY.

The Malay was taken aboard in an exhausted condition, and, after having received nourishment and necessary medical treatment, he recovered sufficiently well to tell his story. According to his account, as far as it could be understood, the victim of the occurrence set out from the Malacca coast with four others in a small boat, which was not built to stand rough weather. They were blown about by a gale which came suddenly down upon them, and finally a sea capsized their craft, throwing them into the water. However, the five were able to gain the comparative security of a floating tree-trunk to which they clung buffeted by the waves until the storm abated. The survivor after this point appears to be uncertain in his mind as to how long he remained in his predicament but vaguely states that it was for days, and after having described the pangs of thirst, hunger and exhaustion, the terror of sharks which made the plight of himself and his comrades all the more awful, went on to say how, as each of several steamers passed, without the signals of the castaways being noticed, the five men began to lose hope of rescue and were washed away or dropped off the log until the survivor himself remembers having made his last efforts to draw the attention of the "Banca" which he eventually did with the result that he was rescued. The Malay will be taken back to Singapore when the s.s. Banca makes her return trip.

AMUSING ADVENTURE.

Asnieres, the popular suburb of Paris, has been the scene of an amusing adventure between husband and wife, says the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph":—The husband, having been deserted by his better half, tried to recepture her disguised as a burglar. For several months they had not been able to agree, and madame one morning quietly disappeared from the villa while her husband was asleep. He made a persevering search for her in the neighbourhood, and discovered, some three weeks later, that she would take fright if he called during the day-time. He had the absurd idea of entering the villa at night, dressed for all the world like a burglar.

He climbed over a high wall, nearly broke his leg as he jumped into the garden, and groaned. The wife heard the mysterious groans in the garden, promptly took a revolver, and fired out of the window in the dark. Strangely enough the bullet struck her husband in the face. The neighbours heard the shot and the wounded man's further groans, and broke into the place, followed by a police commissaire. The unfortunate husband, bleeding from his wound in the cheek, explained the situation. He was taken to a hospital, where he is waiting to be reconciled to his wife, who is taking her time to consider the matter.

AUSTRALIAN CARNIVAL.

An interesting proposal for holding an Australian carnival in London in 1916 is submitted by the president of the Million Club, says the Sydney correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." The scheme includes an exhibition of Australian manufactures and products, pictorial representations of the climatic, scenic, and other advantages of the country, athletic sections, and other features. The carnival, which will be independent of Government aid, will, it is hoped, advertise the country, attract immigration and capital, and provide new outlets for Australian products. An organiser has already been sent to London.

The latest reports from Muscat states that the position there is unchanged, the rebels not having yet moved from Bidbid.

SPORTING NEWS

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

COMMERCIAL GYM. 2: GRANT MEDICALS 1.

There was a very well filled enclosure yesterday for the meeting of the above teams, which promised to provide a close game. It was generally thought that the Commercial Gymkhana would just prove the better with their superior knowledge of the finer points, and so it was. Theirs was the better combination and the margin of the odd goal in three is a fair one.

For the winners Harwood and Chapman kicked well as usual, but inclined to lie too far up. Osborne was very good at centre half and Clark also dropped back smartly to save several times when the backs were in trouble. At forward Murray keeps it well in mind that he has wings to feed, Parsons and Beasley most conspicuous of the others. Their long passing is sometimes effective, but they should shorten up when near goal.

In the Medical goal, Hildreth surprised people by letting the second shot in through indecision as to whether he should run out or not. He changed places with Newlands, who was hurt, early in the second half and later made quite a dashing forward. The backs are not strong kicks but keep their men well at bay and Ali Khan and Wadia did a deal of capital work. At forward, Hakim and Doyle were much the better wing, Easdon at centre only shewing up in the latter stages. They do not seem to be able to get over their nervousness when dangerous and pass anywhere. As the Commercials are thought to be as good as any of the civilian teams, the Medicals may feel satisfied at the good fight they put up.

First to attack were the Medicals, Bellamy relieving, Harwood then finding touch at half way. Murray put in a run, but kicked too hard and Thompson cleared and Ali Khan kicked away Parsons' centre. Chapman did not get the ball away well from a rush to the other end, but Sweeney shot to the left. Wadia was instrumental in keeping up the attack, Sweeney shot badly and Parsons did well on the Commercial left, forcing a corner. This being cleared, a long kick by Chapman went to Parsons, but he sent behind. Coming back from the kick out on the left, Murray got on and gave Hitdreth no chance with a shot into the right corner after twelve minutes' play.

Soon after re-starting, the Medicals kicked up and rushed, Chapman forced to find touch. The ball was worked back, but a nice pass by Murray to the wing found Beasley off-side. Osborne fed his forwards well, but Ali Khan and Doyle relieved, a foul against Fonseca and hands against Sweeney following. A fast run up saw Doyle and Sweeney shoot very wide, and Hakim off-side. Ali Khan returned well, but Doyle also was off-side Wadia pulled Oakley up, then Beasley was winded, leaving the field for a minute. The Medicals on the left lost a good chance, and when pressing Newlands also was winded, but soon revived. Beasley getting clear away was backed by Ali Khan and Thompson and slipped as he shot. A visit to the other end by Thompson saw Easdon well away when the whistle for half time went.

Commercial Gymkhana ... 1 goal.
Grant Medicals ..... nil.

Two promising Medical runs were stopped by Osborne and the Commercials came up on the right. A long kick saw Murray get on, and, with Hitdreth keeping in his goal, he had no difficulty, in netting.

Hildreth came out of goal, Newlands changing place with him. The Medicals came up strongly in the centre, and Easdon got well up near goal when Doyle was found off-side. Another sent them back again and Clark gave up to Parsons, the ball going across to Oakley, who shot just over. For a time the Commercial pressed, the Medicals gradually working back on the left. Clarke saved well when Doyle was very dangerous, another shot going to the right. A long kick by Osborne was well followed up, but Newlands, kicked clear. Keeping well down, the long passing was rather erratic, Murray losing a chance and Doyle tackling Osborne just in time. The Medicals getting away, were pulled up for foul but came back, Easdon giving to Hildreth. He got clear of the backs, but shot wide. Play in the Commercial "25" saw the ball frequently in touch. The Medicals pressed for about the last five minutes fairly hard.

As the teams were leaving the field they were recalled owing to short time. Play was loose, the Commercials pressing and Shaw giving Murray a chance he missed. The Medicals then had a turn, but the passing was bad at important moments Hildreth changed place with Easdon and they pressed hard. Doyle's shot was saved, but before Darwell could clear Hakim put it through

On kicking off again, Hildreth put in a smart long run, but was pulled up and the Commercials were attacking when time was called.

Commercial Gymkhana ... 2 goals
Grant Medicals ..... 1 goal

The teams were:—

Commercial Gymkhana:—Darwell, (goal); Harwood and Chapman, (backs); Bellamy, Osborne and Clark, (halves); Oakley, Beasley, Murray, Shaw and Parsons (forwards).

Grant Medicals:—Hildreth, (goal); Thompson and Eyles, (backs); Newlands, Ali Khan and Wadia, (halves); Hakim, Doyle, Easdon, Sweeney and Fonseca, (forwards). zzz

TO-DAY'S GAME.

B. A. C. v. Y. M. C. A.

FOOTBALL AT POONA.

2ND DORSET REGIMENT.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 14.

The semi-final game between "D" and "G" Companies was played off on Saturday last.

The game attracted a very large number of spectators, as a very good game was expected.

"G" Company put in a very good team whose play out classed that of their opponents, and it was only through the splendid defence of Gough and Brown of "A" Company that the winners did not score more often than they did.

The match resulted in an easy win for the "G" Company by 3 goals to nil. Staff-Sergent Miller refereed.

BANGALORE RACES.

FIRST DAY.

(SPECIALLY REPORTED FOR THE CHRONICLE.)

BANGALORE, July 15.

The weather was bracing if somewhat cloudy, and there was quite a large attendance. The fields were good and there were a few close finishes. About a dozen bookmakers were present, and a couple of totalisators, but the latter were entirely ignored. A notable upset was furnished in the Horse Trials by Vitulos, who made hacks of the favourites.

SUBSTITUTION CUBBON PLATE —4 furlongs.

Mr. Lakshmi Kantaraja Urs' CROWBAR 9-3, Ames 1
Kour Sahib of Patiala's HOUSE MAID 9-6, W. Southall 2
Col. Aubrey Jones' SAHANA 8-4, Pratt 3

Also ran:—Harebell 10-5, D. S. O. 9-9, Valmiki 9-8, Ismailia 11-3, Secta 7-6, Saraswati 7-7.

Betting:—5 to 2 on Secta and Housemaid, 3 to 1 against Crowbar, 5 to 1 Sahana, 6 to 1 Harebell, tens others.

The Race:—Crowbar led practically from start to finish and won by a head, 1½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—50 3/5secs.

PADDOCK PLATE—4 furlongs.

Mr. A. Sattars' TOKEN 10-9, A. Hoyt 1
Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyanger's FAIR SEX 7-3, Melsom 2
Col. Desaraj Urs' MOLLY D. 10-3, McGlone 3

Also Ran:—Premoa 11-0, Westeria 9-13, Nyria 8-6, Molody II. 7-8.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Token, threes Molly D, 8 to 1 Fair Sex, tens the rest.

The Race:—Token came away a few strides from the finish and won by two lengths, one length between second and third.

Time:—52 1/5 secs.

MACINTIRE PLATE—6 furlongs.

Mr. R. R. S.'s ST. GILGEN 8-10, Brown 1
Yuvaraja of Mysore's LITTLE SPEED 7-10 2
Mr. M. Yooni's GLENDOOK 8-0, A. Hoyt 3

Also Ran:—Huka 8-2, Vic's Pride 9-7, Bambra 9-2, Eva B 9-1.

Betting:—2 to 1 on St. Gilgen, 5 to 1 against Glendook, Little Speed and Vic's Pride; 6 to 1 Bambra and Eva B, 10 to 1 Huka.

The Race:—The issue was never in doubt for the favourite. Won by a length, 1½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—1min. and 18secs.

C. B. PLATE—5 furlongs.

Maharaja of Mysore's CHEMISE 7-9, Melsom 1
Kour Sahib of Patiala's VIGOUR 9-2, W. Southall 2
Mr. Hajee Oosman Sait's COWSLIP 10-4, Brown 3

Also Ran:—Pearl 10-6, Seeta 7-6, Kohinoor 10-0.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Chemise, Pearl, Vigour; Fours Cowslip, fives Seeta, tens Kohinoor.

The Race:—Chemise was the dead cert all through. Won by a length, three lengths between second and third.

Time:—1min. and 5 3/5secs.

HORSE TRIALS—One mile.

Mr. A. Sattar's VITULOS 7-6, Hoyt 1
Mr. Portnum Lang's AIRMAN 8-3, Butlers 2
Kour Sahib of Patiala's HAMARA 9-8, Southall 3

Also Ran:—Tiercel 10-0, The Witch 8-5, Metal Maid 7-13, Pelargonium II. 7-9, Particle 7-0.

Betting:—6 to 4 against Airman, 2 to 1 Hamara, threes the Witch, sixes Vitulos, tens others.

The Race:—The Witch was badly left. Won by three lengths, six lengths between second and third.

Time:—1min. and 45 1/5secs.

PARK PLATE—5 furlongs.

Maharaja of Mysore's EUSTACE 8-1, McGlone 1
Maharaja of Mysore's BETTING 7-0, Melsom 2
Mr. P. Hannyngton's J. P. 8-2, Southall 3

Betting:—2 to 1 on Eustace, even money the other two.

The Race:—J. P. was absolutely left. Won by four lengths, five lengths, between second and third.

Time:—1min. and 4 4/5secs.

CRICKET AT AHMEDNAGAR.

AHMEDNAGAR, July 14.

A cricket match was played on Saturday between the Ahmednagar Vishrambag High School Club and the American Mission Club on the High School ground in Wadia Park. The play commenced exactly at 1-30 p.m. The High School team went in first and scored 47 runs. Messrs. Saraf and Apte were in double figures their scores being 12 and 10, the latter being not out. The visitors totalled 30 runs. Mr. Kulkarni for the High School captured 8 wickets for 16 runs and Mr. Benjamine Vaskar for the American Mission who had specially come from Bombay, captured 7 wickets for 13 runs. The High School team went in again and scored 42 runs for 4 wickets and declared their innings closed and sent the visitors again for the second time who scored 41 runs, all being out. Mr. Benjamine for the American Mission was the top scorer, his score being 10 only. Thus the High School team won the match by seven wickets and 18 runs.

A cricket match was played on Wadia Park ground on Sunday 13th instant between the Ahmednagar Vishrambagh High School Club and the Rising Star Cricket Club. The Rising Star went in first and scored 106 runs. The chief contributors being Rajaram, Salve and Homi scoring 23, 22, 19, respectively. The High School team could compile 52, the chief contributor was Saraf his score being 31. The game thus ended in a win for the former by 54 runs.

CRICKET AT POONA.

10TH BRIGADE, R. F. A: 2ND DORSET REGT.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 14.

A match was played on the Gymkhana ground to-day, between the above teams in fine weather, and on an excellent wicket.

The Gunners elected to bat first, and put in two of their best batsmen for the start, who, however, succumbed to the terrific bowling of the Infantrymen. In less than three-quarters of an hour, four of the Dorsets' bats fell to Cox and Clemson who secured two wickets each, Lieut. Gordon retiring with a duck. Rendel relieved him, and proved to be the only one, who could manage the bowlers. He was cleaned bowled, however, after contributing a much needed 28, with faultless cricket. The remaining five players, playing warily, with difficulty, scored 11 runs, amongst them. Total Score 72. Clemson accounted for no less than 7 wickets for 35 runs, and Cox 3 wickets for 32, which is the best average since the opening of the cricket season.

At 2 p.m. the Infantrymen began operations, full of confidence five of the players contributing scores of double figures and after the century was signalled, play became rather desultory, the last four players totalling only 12 runs. It is noteworthy that the bowling of the Gunners also was remarkably good, especially Sarson's who took 5 wickets for 35 runs. Kirkwood accounted for 4 wickets for 62 runs.

The match thus resulted in a victory for the Dorsets by 63 runs.

The following are the scores:—

10TH BRIGADE R. F. A

Lieut. Love, c Cox	10
Mr. Kirkwood, b Clemson	8
Capt. Sarson, b Cox	2
Lieut. Gordon, b Clemson	0
Lieut. Rendel, b Clemson	28
Br. Ward, b Clemson	6
Sgt. Spencer, b Clemson	0
Mr. Abbott, b Cox	5
Br. Phillips, b Clemson	7
Br. Cosgrove, not out	0
Extras	6
Total	72

2ND DORSETS.

Col. Rosher, l-b-w Kirkwood	8
Capt. Clemson, run out	17
Sgt. Cox, c Abbot, b Sarson	43
Pte. Tagg, l-b-w Kirkwood	12
Sgt. Gough, b Sarson	14
Lt. Stephenson, b Kirkwood	23
L. C. Stone, b Kirkwood	2
C. S. Williams, b Sarson	1
Sgt. Daniels, b Sarson	0
L. C. Dixon, stpd. Lt. Love b Sarson	4
Sgt. Drew, not out	5
Extras	6
Total	135

P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA vs. KIRKEE AMMUNITION FACTORY C. C.

This game was played on the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana ground on Sunday and resulted in a win for the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana by 5 wickets 213 runs. Scores:—

KIRKEE AMMUNITION FACTORY C. C.

Pawar, c and b Vinchurkar	1
Hatapad, c Barve, b Karelkar	9
Bajanra, st. Bhusari, b Vinchurkar	8
Jagdale, c Bhate, b Karlkar	5
Limbaji, c Bhonsale, b Vinchurkar	0
Bhorge, c Bhate, b Kale	26
Lukka, st. Bhusari, b Vinchurkar	19
Sukpale, b Vinchurkar	1
Magana, b Vinchurkar	8
Mudlian M., not out	2
Mudliar V., b Kale	0
Total	79

P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA.

B. S. Bhusari, c and b Lukka	48
P. H. Barve, b Laxman	1
S. R. Vinchurkar, c Mudliar, b Laxman	16
L. B. Bhopatkar, retired	105
M. G. Bhate, c and b Limbaji	50
B. M. Bhonsale, not out	23
D. B. Deodhar, b Limbaji	20
S. R. Yervadekar, st. b Limbaji	7
S. C. Godbole, V. G. Kale and R. M. Karelkar, did not bat	
Extras	22
Total (for 5 wkts.)	292

P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA vs. MILITARY ACCOUNTS C. C.

This game was played on the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana ground on Monday and resulted in a draw Scores:—

P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA.

B. S. Bhusari, c Samson, b Raskar	1
S. C. Godbole, c Ramos, b Raskar	77
S. R. Vinchurkar, c Cumber, b Raskar	6
L. B. Bhopatkar, c Ramos, b Raskar	7
D. B. Deodhar, b Samson	29
B. M. Bhonsale, c Gaekwad b Raskar	31
M. G. Bhate, b Nicholson	0
K. M. Chiplunkar, not out	43
K. K. Sahasrabuddhye, b Samson	6
D. K. Thatte, c Cumber, b Samson	6
S. N. Barve, c Samson, b Raskar	26
Extras	17
Total	249

MILITARY ACCOUNTS C. C.

Shaik Ibrahim, c Bhonsale b Bhopatkar	0
Raskar, b Bhonsale	21
Gaekwad, b Bhonsale	9
Nicholson, b Bhonsale	2
Narsoo, not out	8
Rajauna, c Sahasrabaddhye b Barve	8
Samson, c Bhate b Chiplunkar	14
Cumber, Ramos, Bajanna, and Khare, did not bat	
Extras	3
Total (for 6 wkts.)	65

POONA VOL. RIFLES vs. 2ND DORSET REGIMENT.

This match was played on the 2nd Dorset Regiment Cricket ground on Sunday the 13th July and resulted in a win for the visiting team by 37 runs. Scores:—

2ND DORSET REGIMENT.

Col. Rosher, b O'Gorman	8
Capt. Clampson, b Green	2
Sergt. Cox, c Writer, b Dhunjishaw	36
Pte. Tagge, b O'Gorman	15
Sergt. Gough, b Writer	12
Lieut. Stephenson, c Ingham, b Green	6
Lce.-Cpl. Dixon, b Dhunjishaw	4
G. Sergt. Williams, c Barucha, b Green	4
Sergt. Draw, b Dhunjishaw	6
Cpl. Stone, not out	4
Sergt. Daniel, c O'Gorman, b Dhunjishaw	0
Extras	1
Total	98

POONA VOL. RIFLES.

Vol. Green, b Col. Rosher	24
Vol. Eldridge, b Lce.-Cpl. Dixon	48
Vol. Barucha, b Lce.-Cpl. Dixon	0
Lce.-Cpl. Katrak, b Col. Rosher	2
Vol. C. H. Malone, c Sergt. Daniel, b Col. Rosher	23
Vol. Dhunjishaw, c Sergt. Daniel, b Sergt. Cox	17
Vol. Chenoy, b Capt. Clampson	0
Sergt. M. O'Gorman, not out	0
Sergt. W. J. Ingham, b Capt. Clampson	9
Vol. Writer, c Stephenson, b Sergt. Cox	5
Vol. Hodsdon, b Sergt. Cox	0
Extras	7
Total	135

POONA VOL. RIFLES vs. ROYAL ENGINEERS.

This match was played on the Volunteer ground on Saturday the 12th instant and ended in a victory for the Engineers by 10 runs. Scores:—

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Sergt. Rice, c and b Dhunjishaw	10
Sergt. Sampster, c Kaikobad, b Dhunjishaw	3
Dr. Bhorgey, b O'Gorman	9
Sergt. Hill, c Antia, b O'Gorman	1
Sergt. Bradly, l-b-w, b O'Gorman	0
Sergt. Smyth, b Writer	0
Sergt. Springs, b Writer	3
Sapper Narsoo, b Malone	33
Piroji, b Dhunjishaw	10
Hassan Khan, not out	9
Ooshand, b Malone	0
Extras	17
Total	95

POONA VOL. RIFLES.

Vol. T. N. Dhunjishaw, b Smith	1
Vol. C. H. Malone, run out, b Narsoo	23
Vol. B. S. Writer, b Bhorgey	4
Mr. T. W. R. Hider, c Narsoo	27
Sergt. M. O'Gorman, c Narsoo	2
Lce.-Cpl. H. N. Katrak, b Narsoo	16
Col. P. H. Antia, b Narsoo	1
Vol. W. J. Hodsdon, c Narsoo, b Bhorgey	1
Vol. A. S. Writer, c Bhorgey	4
K. A. Ghaswalla, not out	0
Vol. C. S. Kaikobad, l-b-w	0
Extras	6
Total	85

HOME CRICKET.

LONDON, July 14.

Leicestershire defeated Warwickshire at Hinckley by an innings and 21 runs.

I. F. A. SHIELD TOURNAMENT.

FIRST ROUND DRAWN GAMES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 15.

In the Indian Football Association Challenge Shield Competition all the three drawn matches of Monday were replayed to-day.

Mohunbagan easily beat Young Men's Christian Association by three goals to nil. A penalty was awarded against them but nothing came of it. The Mohunbagan match was attended by thirty thousand spectators.

Sovabazar beat Tajhat after a well contested game by a goal to nil.

The King's Own scored a goal against Dalhousie from off a penalty. The losers protested on the score of off-side and the referee corroborating the game will be replayed on Thursday next.

SECOND ROUND.

In the second round the Calcutta Football Club easily disposed of the St. Xavier's College by four goals to love.

The Town Club played a pointless draw with the Eastern Association.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

OPERATIONS AT DADAR.

A meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust was held yesterday afternoon at the Trust's Offices, the Chairman Mr. J. P. Orr presiding.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolla desired to know what was the total number of people living in one room tenements within the area comprised in schemes five and six (Dadar-Matunga) who would be displaced by the operations of the Trust, and whether any houses had already been demolished and if so the number of people displaced thereby.

The Chairman, in reply, stated that the population of demolished houses was as follows:—In scheme 5, adults 111, children 38, total 149; in scheme 6, adults 143, children 42, total 185. The population in houses still standing was as follows:—In scheme 5, adults 486, children 159, total 645; in scheme 6, adults 88, children 34, total 122.

SRIMAT VARADENDRA TIRTHA SWAMI.

His Holiness, who is the spiritual head of the Vaishnavite section of the Gowd Saraswat Brahmans, arrived in Bombay on Sunday morning and is now staying in the Walkeswar Muth.

RECENT FASHIONS.

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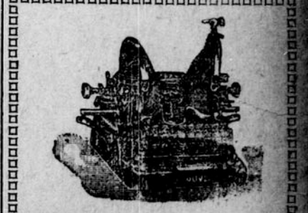

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SPORTS AT HOME.

(Continued.)

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, June 27.

CRICKET.

The mid-week matches have started with two magnificent performances by veterans. Leonard C. Braund, for Somerset, hit up 257 not out against Worcestershire at Worcester, out of a total of 383 and made his runs in the fast time of three hours and three-quarters. This is Braund highest score in first-class cricket. The next highest score was 41 by W. Hyman. Worcestershire lost three of their best bats, Bowley, Pearson and H. K. Foster for 72 and at the drawing of stumps required 162 to avert the follow on.

Braund was born in October 18 at Clewer, and first played for Surrey. The metropolitan county, however, had such a wealth of talent at the time, that there was no regular place for Braund and he left them to qualify for Somerset. He has played to the Players against the Gentlemen and in Tests and has, on occasion, taken 100 wickets and scored 1,000 runs in the reason.

The other veteran who particularly distinguished himself was John Tyldesley, who has been very nearly the best batsman in England for a good many years. Against Surrey at the Oval on Thursday he hit up 210 in four hours and twenty-five minutes. His late cutting and general play on the offside was perfect. His brother Ernest also did well and scored exactly 100 and with a good 86 from A. H. Hornby, the Lancashire total had reached the enormous dimensions of 431 for 6 wickets when stumps were drawn for the day.

On an almost perfect wicket at Brighton Notts did not do well to score 209 only. Payton (43) and Iremonger (51) were the only men to make much of a stand. At the drawing of stumps, Sussex had made 89 for the loss of Cartwright (53).

Yorkshire were in the field all day at Northampton while the home side ran up 304, towards which W. H. Denton contributed 91, S. G. Smith 77, John Seymour 45 and Walden 34.

The cricket in the game between Hampshire and Kent, at Portsmouth, was somewhat tedious, only 299 runs being scored in the day, of which Hampshire made 261 and Kent 38 for the loss of Humphreys. The only Hampshire batsman who put much life into his play was the all-round professional, George Brown, who knocked up a lusty 71.

Severe treatment was meted out to the Oxford University bowling at Eastbourne by H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's XI. The scratch side made 347, the captain himself heading the score sheet with 75 and H. H. Marriott made 50 and S. J. Pegler, 56. Oxford started badly and at the drawing of stumps had only made 69 for the loss of Twinning, Colman and their captain, Campbell.

GOLF.

For the fifth time in his career, that extraordinary golfing machine, J. H. Taylor, has won the open championship. His nearest opponent, Edward Ray, the late holder, was eight strokes behind. The course at Hoylake was very sodden when play began on Monday and a strong south-westerly wind did not tend to help the players. Ray, driving a terrifically long ball and Taylor, playing with wonderful steadiness, led at the end of the first day's play with aggregates of 147 and 148 respectively. The following shows how the players stood:—

J. H. Taylor (Mid-Surrey), championship cup and £50	73	75	77	79	304
Ted Ray (Oxhey), £25	73	74	81	84	312
Harry Vardon (South Herts), £12 10s.	79	75	79	80	313
Michael Moran (Royal Dublin), £12 10s.	76	74	89	74	313
J. J. MacDermott (Atlantic City U.S.A.), £7 10s.	75	80	77	83	315
T. G. Renouf (Manchester), £7 10s.	75	78	84	78	315
James Bradbeer (Porters Park), £2 10s.	78	79	81	79	317
T. James Sherlock (Stoke Poges), £2 10s.	77	86	79	75	317
Tom Williamson (Notts), £2 10s.	77	80	80	80	317
A. Massy (Nivelly), £2 10s.	77	80	81	79	317
Fred Collins (Llandudno)	77	85	79	77	318
Alec Herd (Coombe Hill)	73	81	84	80	318
Mr. John Oraham (Royal Liverpool)	77	79	81	81	318
C. Roberts (Wooltan)	77	80	84	78	319
Mr. E.A. Lassen (Latham and St. Anne's)	79	78	80	82	319
Josh Taylor (Acton)	80	75	85	79	319
P. R. Taylor (Littlehampton)	78	81	83	78	320

Conditions were almost worse on Tuesday and a perfect hurricane raged. The wise critic judged that the abnormal conditions would upset Ray, who cannot keep his ball low, far more than they would Taylor, who can deal very clearly with the wind. Playing magnificent golf, he went round in 77 and 79 while Ray took 81 and 84. Ray's chances went when he took an 8 for the 4th hole going out in the second round. There were many even worse disasters than this, however. Young Michael Moran, an Irish ex-champion, began on Tuesday morning, only three strokes behind the leader. His chances went down to zero when he took 10 for the first hole and a seven at the fourth. In spite of all this misfortune, Moran tied with Harry Vardon for third place with a score only one behind Ray.

Harry Vardon was particularly unfortunate in that he went out in the morning in the very teeth of the gale. He played fine golf through the green but threw away his opportunities, as usual, when putting. J. J. Mac Dermott, the only native born American who has ever won the American championship, played very well up to a point, but fell away badly at the finish.

Taylor's victory was extremely popular. For the last year or two, he has been playing in a way which seemed to justify the critics who said that his game had deserted him forever. Under appalling conditions at Hoylake, the old champion showed that he can rise above circumstances. He undoubtedly played wonderful golf. Taylor has now, with five victories, tied the records of his great rivals, Harry Vardon and James Braid.

One of the tragedies of this year's championship was the fact that George Duncan, the man who most people thought would win it, did not survive the qualifying stages.

The best aggregates were as follows:—

Edward Ray, Oxhey	73	74	147
J. H. Taylor, Mid Surrey	73	75	148
M. Moran, Royal Dublin	76	74	150
T. G. Renouf, Manchester	75	78	153
A. Herd, Coombe Hill	73	81	154
H. Vardon, South Herts	79	75	154
O. Hughes, Chester	76	78	154
Joshua Taylor, Acton	80	75	155
J. J. McDermott, Atlantic City, U. S. A.	75	80	155
Mr. J. Graham jun., Royal Liverpool	77	79	156
L. Tellier, La Boulie	77	80	157
C. Roberts, Wollton	78	79	157
Mr. Ed. Blackwell, Royal and Ancient	78	79	157
J. Bradbeer, Porter's Park	78	79	157
Mr. E. A. Lassen, Lytham and St. Annes	79	78	157
Tom Williamson, Notts	77	80	157
A. Massy, Nivelle	77	80	157
A. Catlin, Old Rold Manor	77	81	158
T. L. Macnamara, Wollaston U. S. A.	80	78	158
P. Hills, Harrogate	79	79	158
Jean Gassiat, Chantilly	80	78	158
A. J. Howlett, West Surrey	75	84	159
A. James, Wallasey Village	78	81	159
J. Braid, Walton Heath	80	79	159
P. R. Taylor, Littlehampton	78	81	159
E. Jones, Chislehurst	75	85	160
J. Rowe, Ashdown Forest	78	82	160
W. E. Reid, Banstead Downs	78	82	160
C. Gray, Beckenham	80	81	161
G. R. Buckle, North Worcester	81	80	161
Mr. F. P. Crowther, Royal Liverpool	80	81	161
H. McNeill, Royal Portrush	80	81	161
L. B. Ayton, Bishops Stortford	78	83	161
F. Collins, Llandudno	77	85	162
Arthur Mitchell, East Sussex	81	81	162
M. H. H. Hilton, Royal Liverpool	79	83	164
T. Simpson, Lytham and St. Anne's	79	83	162
J. G. Sherlock, Stoke Poges	77	86	153
R. G. Wilson, Berkhamsted	80	83	163
S. Ball, Heaton Park	81	82	163
H. Simpson, St. Anne's Old Links	80	83	163
H. J. Osborne, Newquay	82	81	163
W. McEwan, Formby	82	82	164
J. B. Ross, Parklangley	75	89	164
F. Leach, Noithwood	80	84	164
C. R. Smith, West Middlesex	82	82	164
C. H. Mayo, Burhill	83	82	165
Tom Ball, Raynes Park	82	83	165
S. Whiting, Ilkley	83	82	165
C. Walker, Prestwich	82	83	165
G. Cawkwell, Guildford	81	85	166
F. A. Earl, Lincoln	85	85	166
W. L. Ritchie, Wopplesdon	82	85	167
C. H. Corlett, Broadstone	78	89	167
T. Watt, Timperley	86	82	168

LAWN TENNIS.

The greatest of all lawn tennis meetings—that on the grounds of the All-England Club at Wimbledon, began on Monday. There have been many thrilling Wimbledons but none that exceed the present one in interest. The presence of the Davis Cup Competitors from America, Germany, Canada South Africa, Australia and Belgium, has turned it into practically an international meeting.

The outstanding feature so far has been the wonderful form of young Maurice E. McLoughlin, the American champion. He only landed in England on Saturday last and on Monday was faced with the difficult ordeal of playing the veteran Roper Barrett. If there is one player more than another calculated to upset the aspirations of a young player, even if he is a champion, that man is Roper Barrett. Without a really severe stroke in his repertory, his placing is so wonderful that he can fairly run a player off his legs. He puzzled the young American sorely at first and lead at one time by 2 sets to one. McLoughlin's game is to come up to the net and volley as soon as possible but Barrett kept continually passing him with shots that hugged the side lines and losing confidence, McLoughlin fell back where his game is not nearly so effective.

On Tuesday, McLoughlin had another severe trial, but again emerged with flying colours, against an extremely useful player—T. M. Mavrogordato. Mavrogordato is a very useful trial horse for any player. Without being particularly severe, he is wonderfully fast on his feet and uses his head all the while. McLoughlin made him look like a mere suburban player and won, without an effort, by 6—4, 6—3, 6—2.

Other players left in after the conclusion of the third round on Thursday evening were A. W. Gore, the veteran ex-champion who is beginning to feel the weight of his forty-five years, O. Kreuzer, the German champion, C. P. Dixon, R. B. Powell and Kenneth Powell, the famous hurdler.

As I suggested might be the case, in my last, there is trouble with the French Lawn Tennis Association and they will not countenance the coming over of Max Decugis, Germot and Laurentz.

The only lady at all likely to challenge the supremacy of the holder of the title, Mrs. Larcombe, is Mrs. Lambert Chambers. The latter has not been playing very well of late but is recovering her form. The better known players left in after the conclusion of the second round are Mrs. Chambers, Mrs. Sterry, Mrs. McNair, Fraulein Rieck, the tiny little German lady champion, Miss B. Tulloch, Miss M. Coles and Miss Helen Aithchison.

In addition to the men's singles, the ladies' singles and the men's doubles, two other events, the ladies' doubles and the mixed doubles, are being accorded official recognition as championships. The meeting is supposed to last a fortnight, but if there is any interruption from rain, the officials will be hard put to it to finish in that time.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ABSOLUTE POWER OF HINDU WIDOW.

INTERPRETATION OF MALIK.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

VRAJLAL MAHASUKHRAM v. MANILAL MOTILAL AND ANOTHER.

This was a second appeal against the decision of Mr. B. C. Kennedy, District Judge of Ahmedabad, who dismissed it with costs.

The facts of this case were as follows:—One Dalsukhram made a will leaving his property to his wife Bai Adat. Bai Adat died leaving a will bequeathing certain property to the first defendant. The plaintiff who was the reversioner to Dalsukhram's estate after the death of Bai Adat, brought this suit for a declaration that the will of Bai Adat was void and that she had no power to bequeath. The important questions before the courts were whether Dalsukhram's will was proved and whether the will empowered Bai Adat to make a will—Dalsukhram's will was a registered document. As the executant and the attesting witnesses and the writer were all dead and as the will was a registered document it was held that the execution of the document was duly established and the will duly proved. The will stated that after Dalsukhram's death Bai Adat was the "*malik*" (owner) of the property left by him; she should defray obsequial expenses the amount to be expended being left to her choice; she should use and enjoy the properties that would remain after defraying obsequial expenses as she liked; she might sell them, mortgage them and gift them away as she liked.

From these wordings in the will both the lower courts had held that it gave her aboslute powers; she was appointed owner of the property and was given all rights including that of gifting away. That meant all absolute powers of disposition Vide 8 Bom. L. R. page 482; I. L. R. 30 All., page 84; I. L. R. 31 All. page 308. Bai Adat was therefore entitled to dispose away the property as she liked and had absolute powers of disposition over the same. The power of gifting away under all the powers given included the power of gifting away after death, that is willing away. As Adat had full powers of disposition she had power to make a will in virtue of which the defendant had been appointed executor and residuary legatee. The plaintiff had no right to the properties of Dalsukhram left by Bai Adat.

Their Lordships dismissed the suit with costs.

Mr. Mulgaonker appeared for the appellant.

Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared on behalf of the first respondent and Mr. M. K. Thakore appeared on behalf of the second respondent.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

DISPUTE OVER ARBITRATORS' AWARD.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

JOOSUB HAJI OOSMAN v. HAJI JACKERIA HAJI OOSMAN.

This was a Chamber summons taken at the instance of the plaintiff to set aside an award made by two arbitrators—Suleman Abdul Wahed and Kassim Rahimtulla.

The defendant submitted the award to the Court on 8th March, 1913, and the plaintiff took out the present summons on 18th March, 1913.

The order of reference to the two arbitrators mentioned above, was made on the 1st October, 1912, by Mr. Justice Beaman. The suit was heard by Mr. Justice Beaman, on the 30th of September and the 1st of October when at the instance of the defendant's counsel, the matter was referred to arbitration by the consent of the parties and an order of reference was made.

Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff and the defendant were brothers and, according to the plaintiff both of them executed a partnership agreement on 8th June, 1910, whereby they agreed to do business in partnership, in English piece-goods. The share of the plaintiff was 11¼ annas in a rupee; and the share of the defendant was 4 annas in a rupee. The remaining ¾ anna was to go to charity. Certain premises were rented and the business of the partnership was continued under the name of Haji Jackeria Oosman & Co. The defendant went to England to buy goods on behalf of the firm and after he returned he took part in conducting the business of the firm. Sometime after when the plaintiff asked the defendant to take accounts of the business, the defendant refused to do so, saying that the business was his own and that the plaintiff was not a partner. Meanwhile the defendant continued to do the business and did not allow the plaintiff to take part in the business or to enter into the firm's shop. The defendant in his written statement denied all the allegations made as regards the partnership business. He said that no such agreement as alleged by the plaintiff to have been executed on 8th June, 1910, was ever made. There was only a *cutcha* agreement in which the terms of the partnership business alleged by the plaintiff were mentioned; but there was no *pukka* agreement signed and attested by the plaintiff and the defendant. The question of partnership was dropped because the plaintiff brought no money as his share of the capital in the partnership business. The business was his own and the plaintiff had no right to the said business.

After the suit was heard by Mr. Justice Beaman for two days it was referred to two arbitrators, namely, Suleman AbdulWahed and Kassum Rahimtoola. The arbitrators made their award on 29th January, 1913. The award was submitted to the Court on the 8th of March by the defendant and the plaintiff took out a summons on the 18th of March.

AWARD CHALLENGED.

The award of the arbitrators was challenged by the plaintiff on the following grounds:—(1) That there were no regular meetings held by the arbitrators. There were two interviews one at Poona and the other at Bombay, where certain matters were discussed with a view to amicable settlement. No meetings were fixed and no appointment in writing was made by the arbitrators for any meeting.

(2) That there was no meeting or interview on 14th January at Poona. There was only an interview on 15th January at 10 a.m. This was supported by the defendants' own admission in his affidavit showing cause against the summons.

(3) That it appeared from the notes of the arbitrators of the so-called proceedings on 14th January, that the meeting was adjourned *sine die*.

It being adjourned *sine die*, there was no notice to the parties that there would be a meeting on 24th January. On 24th January, the arbitrators sent for the plaintiff and made a certain proposal to him. The arbitrators gave to this interview the appearance of a formal meeting. Neither the defendant nor his witnesses were present. As a matter of fact no witnesses on behalf of the defendant were examined on that day, and yet, the arbitrators stated in their notes that two witnesses were examined by them on that day. That statement was a fabrication. No notes were taken by the arbitrators on that day, and the so-called notes of proceedings now filed in Court appeared to have been written out afterwards by Kassim Rahimtulla, one of the two arbitrators.

Mr. Desai submitted that the award found that his client, the plaintiff was not a partner and yet the arbitrators gave him Rs. 3,000. The award was an inconsistent award. His complaint was that he had plenty of evidence to prove his case.

Per curiam:—The award does not say that you are not a partner.

Mr. Desai:—The notes taken in vernacular by the arbitrators show that.

Continuing, Mr. Desai said that there were three affidavits in support of their case:—(1) Affidavit of Haji Jackeria; (2) Affidavit of Manekla Bhagwandas; (3) Affidavit of Gandalal.

Mr. Desai had not finished reading the affidavit of the plaintiff to the Court when the Court rose for the day.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Messrs Pestonji, Rustim and Kolah.

Solicitors for the defendant:—Messrs. Captain and Vaidya.

AN INTERPLEADER SUIT.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

BAI NANDGAVRI v. MAHOMED HUSSEIN THARIA TOPAN AND ANOTHER.

The facts of this case have been already reported. It was an interpleader suit, filed by the plaintiff, who was the mortgagee of certain properties and as such held certain title deeds to which both the first and second defendants made a claim.

His Lordship delivered judgment yesterday. After reciting the facts of the case his Lordship said that the first defendant contended that this was no good interpleader suit on three grounds. The first ground was collusion between the plaintiff and the second defendant. As regards that the first defendant relied mainly on plaintiff's attitude and correspondence. His Lordship was, however, unable to discover in the correspondence anything which would support the first defendant's contention. The plaintiff had no motive for colluding either with the first or the second defendant and the attitude taken up by the plaintiff during the conduct of the suit had been quite correct. The second contention of the first defendant was that the rights of the first defendant were obviously the superior and therefore plaintiff's suit was bad. This contention was as untenable as the first. The claims here were two adverse claims within the meaning of Section 88 of the Civil Procedure Code. The third and last contention was that the plaintiff had an interest in the property which was the subject matter of the suit. This also could not stand. His Lordship therefore held that the interpleader suit was a very good suit and fit and proper to be tried as such.

Next his Lordship dealt with the question between the interpleading parties. It was clear to his Lordship's mind that Mahomed Husein was the principal debtor. There was nothing in this case like substitution of one contract for another as contemplated by Section 62 of the Contract Act. And the conclusion that Mahomed Husein was the principal debtor was not shaken by the subsequent mortgage of the Mombassa properties. Next his Lordship had to decide whether the plaintiff had this security of the Mombassa properties when Lady Janbai, the second defendant, entered into her contract of suretyship. His Lordship said the two mortgages constituted virtually one transaction, as the Court had to look not to the form but to the reason of the thing and the true intent of the parties. His Lordship held that the security existed at the time that Lady Janbai entered into the contract of suretyship and, as a consequence, she was entitled to have handed over to her the title deeds of the Mombassa properties by the plaintiff to recoup herself for the sum of Rs. 7,000 recovered by the plaintiff by a sale of her property.

Attorneys for the plaintiff Messrs. Mulji, Khambatta and Thakurdas.

Attorneys for the first defendant Messrs. Captain and Vaidya.

Attorneys for the second defendant Messrs. Maniklal and Tyabji.

HIS FATHER'S DEBTS.

HINDU SON'S RESPONSIBILITY.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

RATANJI JAMSEDJI TATA v. DWARKANATH BHASKAR.

Mr. Mulla appeared for the plaintiff, while the defendant was represented by his guardian *ad litem* who appeared in person.

The father of the minor defendant had mortgaged his immoveable property to one Harichand Rupchand in 1904 to secure a sum of Rs. 22,164. The plaintiff was a transferee of the mortgage. Some years ago when the mortgage claim amounted to Rs. 40,000 it had been agreed that a sum of Rs. 4,000 should be paid to the defendant and the mortgagee should give up the family house and the rest of the mortgaged property should be foreclosed. The plaintiff had however not exercised his rights under that agreement and now the mortgage claim amount to Rs. 60,000, the rate of interest being 15 per cent. The guardian *ad litem* had consented to certain terms, which provided that a small sum of money and the family house be given to the minor defendant and that the rest of the mortgaged property be foreclosed. The plaintiff asked the Court to pass a decree in the terms agreed upon.

His Lordship inquired how the minor defendant who was a Hindu would be bound by the debts incurred by his father.

Mr. Mulla said that he would be bound unless these debt were immoral The first of the two mortgages was taken in 1902 when the minor was not born; while the second one in 1904 was taken after an order of this Court. He said the plaintiff was indifferent whether his Lordship passed a decree in terms consented to or gave him an ordinary mortgage decree.

The guardian *ad litem* of the minor defendant then said that he had consulted Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer in the minor's interest and they had advised him to take what the plaintiff offered.

His Lordship passed the decree consented to and certified it to be for the minor's benefit.

Attorneys for the plaintiff:—Messrs. Mulla and Mulla.

A SHAM CONVEYANCE.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

R. D. SETHNA v. RABIABAI, A WIDOW, AND OTHERS.

The facts of this case have appeared in our issue of Monday. Mr. Justice Macleod delivered judgment yesterday.

His Lordship held that the business was carried on on behalf of the heirs of Abdul Latif by Haji Ahmed. The conveyance of the Mahim property was a sham conveyance. But on the death of Ebrahim and Ismail, the Picket Road property went to their heirs. The title-deeds of the properties were in the safe kept by Rabiabai and she had possession of the key. The removal of the deed from the safe by Haji Ahmed could only be a fraud. The third defendant ought to have made proper enquiries before taking the equitable mortgage as to the ownership of the house. The evidence showed that the house was begun to be built by Abdul Latif and continued by Haji Ahmed. As against Ahmed, the third defendant would be entitled to retain the title-deeds. The question was whether the Bala Serang Street property was charged with that security. Ahmed was the ostensible owner. But the minors could not give any consent to his being so.

His Lordship held that the third defendant was not entitled to a charge except so far as Ahmed's interest in the property was concerned. He would have to pay costs of the first and the second defendants which along with his own costs would be a charge on Ahmed's share in the property.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

Solicitors for the defendants:—Messrs. Payne & Co.

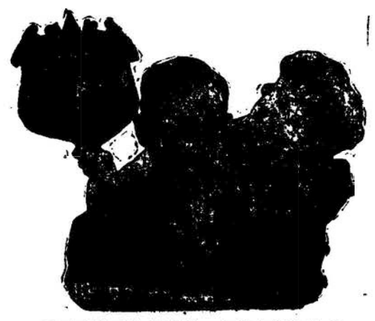
STRIKE IN CAMA HOSPITAL.

NURSES OBJECT TO A RULE.

As anticipated in yesterday's "Chronicle," the thirty nurses, all of whom are under training, went on strike yesterday as the rule to which they object was not withdrawn.

The Lady Superintendent maintains that the kind of work mentioned in that rule is done by nurses at all the hospitals and she herself is doing the same.

The strike continued the whole day yesterday but no inconvenience was felt as all the staff nurses were working.



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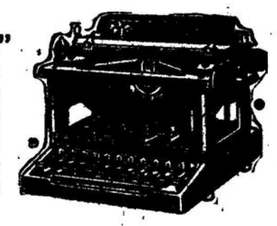

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WOMAN'S DOMAIN.

A Weekly Causerie.

By Mrs. John Gilpin.

DIET FOR INVALIDS.

Out here where people are more subject to illnesses of various kinds than they are at Home, every one should know how to make, or how to direct the cook to make, light digestible food and refreshing drinks suitable to one who more often than not, whatever, the original disetse may have been, is left with the digestion in a very weak condition. I have been surprised from time to time to note how little the average memsahib knows about such matters; but seeing that proper diet plays such an important part in the recovery or not of a patient, every one should make a point of storing any little hints and recipes they may come across. Many years ago when my husband had his first attack of fever, and an alarmingly severe one it was, the doctor never told me what the diet should be, but a friend told me milk and soda. This I gave him but he seemed so weak, that the next day I asked the doctor what I should give him, and mentionod that he seemed very weak. He said, though it is hardly believable, "Give him mutton chops or beefsteaks" I was astonished, but did not like to say anything though it seemed an extraordinary diet to give a man with a temperature, at times up to 100; I used my own common sense and gave him every hour,a little glass of milk and soda alternately with the same of the strongest beef tea I could make, and as no questions were asked, continued that till the invalid was able to take more substantial onurishment. In the light of later experience I should now given chicken tea instead of the beef tea which is the usual thing at home. But I have often thought what *would* have been the result if I had carried out the doctor's orders; and am still astonished both here and at Home how little attention is paid to diet by the faculty, except in typhoid and allied diseases, where it is almost everything. My experience, which alas, has been a full and varied one has convinced me that diet means a very great deal in almost every illness, and that often a severe illness may be staved off, if a person who feels ill and has a temperature goes on to liquids at once, as a precautionary measure, and drops all solid food till the illness has declared itself. In this country espccially, where illnesses develop with such rapidity, too much care in this regard can hardly be taken. To new-comers who feel fit and well a touch of fever seems nothing for a day or two, and they stuff themselves with quinine and carry on their life as usual, till, lo and behold, the next thing one hears is that they are down with a bad attack of typhoid. As a matter of fact qhinine is a drug to be treated with caution for to some constitutions it is absolute poison, and to others is such an irritant to the digestive organs that the remedy is far worse than the disease; also, all these anti-fibrines are really dangerous in some cases as they affect the heart so much and I have had personal experience of a dangerous collapse from the use of quite a small dose of anti-pyrine, which is supposed to be so very harmless. One thing to remember when feeding a fever patient even on only liquid food is that there should be no salt in it, as it increases the fever; also, it is better to give quite small quantities often, rather than a larger amount at longer intervals. Where there is sickness this is especially necessary.

THE INVALID'S FOOD DAINTY.

When the patient is able to take light solids, still only place small quantities before him, as the mere sight of a dollop of food served without little dainty accessories, is quite enough to put him off taking any food at all. It should therefore be part of the cure to see that the food is prepared in the best possible way and served in the daintist possible manner. I am quite aware that all this has been said times without number before but it cannot be too often repeated for those who have not had the experience. After all, each one has different experiences, and there are very few of us who cannot benefit by the experience of others, as they can from ours. Now to the little hints and recipes. If a patient is on milk diet, of course it is necessary to scald the milk but it is better to do this yourself, and only scald it to 180 degrees, for that is sufficiently hot to kill most of the germs and yet does not make it so difficult for the patient to digest through the hardening of the cassein in it. Keep the milk covered over with a cloth in some place outside the sick room where it is the least likely to be tainted in any way, and make the milk and soda in small quantities fresh and fresh, instead of a tumblerful at a time, and letting it stand in the room till it is quite flat and warm which is the more usual practice. By buying the "baby" sodas and reclosing it after once being opened you can quite well do this without much waste. If the patient is on conjees, I strongly recommend you to make them yourself in an enamel saucepan over a little spirit or oil stove, for no matter how good a cook you may have they are not sufficiently careful about cleanliness and the proper proportions, so that a patient may find a faint taste of onions in his food or come upon a lump of uncooked or unmixed stuff which makes him feel sick and off that kind of conjee for the rest of the time. When he is on light solids the cook will have to make these, but he must be often and strongly warned against flavouring the food with onion and sauces. The flavouring of foods for an invalid needs a great deal of judgment, as they require to be tasty without overwhelming the delicate palate with some particular flavour. If onion has to be used at all, and it is a most valuable flavouring, let it be in the form of one drop of the juice only, or just rubbing the basin or mould with the onion. I remember ordering an omelet for my husband once, when he was getting well of an illness, and impressing on the cook how little onion he was to put, even cutting off a tiny morsel to demonstrate to him the amount; picture my rage when it was served cram full of little shreds of onion which would have been extremely bad for my invalid.

INVALID DRINKS.

We will begin with a few pleasant drinks for patients, who like myself, are not fond of ærated waters, which in some cases of stomach trouble are not suitable.

Lemonade.—Take two lemons and pare the yellow part of the rind very thinly; then remove all the white pithy part that you can, and cut into slices, carefully removing the pips. Place the slices and rind in a jug with some loaf sugar to taste (better make it a little too tart than too sweet) and pour over it all ½ of a seer of boiling water; cover closely for 2 hours, then strain through muslin or a fine sieve. Here again I say it will be much more satisfactory if you make this yourself, as the cook will not be particular about the white pith and the pips with the result that the drink tastes bitter. This can be made with barley water instead of plain water, but in that case make only half the amount as the barley water so quickly turns off in this country.

Barley Water.—Some people make this of Robinson's Groats, but I have always preferred ordinary pearl barley. But the barley water made by the average cook is a glutinous mess which is most distasteful to a palate jaded by sickness. Take a tablespoonful of pearl barley and set it in a little cold water in a spotlessly clean pan over the fire and just bring it to the boil, to clean it; you will find the water quite dirty; now put it when strained from this on the fire with a little more than half a seer of water and boil it for 15 minutes only, then strain, cool and set on ice. It should be made twice daily as it will not keep for more than a few hours.

Rice Water.—This is a very good drink in cases of dysentery and is quite easy to make, but like barley water must be made fresh twice daily. Well wash a tablespoonful and a half of rice, rubbing it with the hands, then set it to steep for two hours in tepid water; afterwards boil it slowly in a seer of water for an hour and strain, sweetening to taste. This can be made with milk when it is desired to have a more nourishing drink, but then a double saucepan must be used or it will burn. Sometimes baked milk can be digested better than boiled and it is considered particularly good in lung affections. Put the required amount in a covered bowl and stand it on a grating in a moderate oven for 6 to 8 huors, it has quite a different flavour to the boiled milk and seems easier to digest. Sometimes when arrowroot is ordered the patient fancies it more in the shape of a jelly, which is made like this.

Arrowroot Jelly.—Mix a tablespoonful of arrowroot with a little cold water to make a paste, pour over it a seer of boiling water, add a little sugar rubbed on the rind of a lemon or lime. If the doctor permits a little brandy or sherry, it may be added but it is quite good without; half fill little glasses and stand on ice and give the patient one at a time.

Chicken Broth.—My method of making this is not the usual one, but it has been very successful. The chicken should have all the skin removed and the fat if any; then it should be chopped and pounded, bones, giblets and all and put in a jar with a breakfast-cupful or a little more of water, the lid sealed down, and let stand for half an hour, when it should be stood on a grating in a moderate oven for three to four hours. Then strain through a fine sieve, pressing all the goodness out of the meat. Carefully skim it of all fat and when cool stand it on ice, when it will most likely jelly. If this is desired by some patients, ensure its doing so by stirring in a little dissolved isinglass, not gelatine, before setting it on the ice. Salt may be added if the fevor is not high, but in as small a quantity as may be. Do not put any flavouring in the jar with the chicken.

Sick people often fancy tea, and if it is allowed at all, China tea is the best for them. Make this yourself with water freshly boiled—i.e., not boiled before and brought to the boil again. Make it in a little teapot that the patient can see and put the tea in a little muslin bag or china strainer, pour over it the freshly boiled water, put the cosey on and let it infuse for 6 minutes, when remove the leaves. Have it all set on a daintily appointed tray, and pour it out before the patient, whom it not only interests, but he savours the tea as its being prepared and is ready to enjoy it to the utmost. China tea requires double the time to infuse that the Indian and Ceylon variety does, and the reason why many people fancy it is tasteless is because they do not know this and infuse it only the usual three to four minutes.

DUKE LUDWIG OF BAVARIA.

OCTOGENARIAN'S DIVORCE SUIT.

At the age of 82, Duke Ludwig of Bavaria, brother of the late Empress of Austria, and senior member of the House of Wittelsbach, is seeking a divorce from his second morganatic wife. His suit was formally opened at Munich on June 26th, but in consequence of the non-appearance of the respondent, the hearing was adjourned. It is not known on what allegations the petition is based, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph."

Duke Ludwig's first wife was the well-known actress, Fraulein Mendel, who after her marriage was ennobled becoming Frau von Wallersee. She died in 1891, and a week after the expiry of "the year of mourning" the Duke married a member of the corps de ballet, whose maiden name was Barth, but who was also ennobled as Frau von Bartolf. She is forty years younger than her husband. Shortly after his first marriage Duke Ludwig renounced his rights of primogeniture, which carried with them an annual State appanage of nearly £20,000, in favour of his brother, the late Duke Karl Theodore, the well-known oculist. In the winter the Duke lived a retired life in a suburban villa outside Munich, but almost every evening he was to be seen with his wife at the Court Theatre.

About seven years ago it was rumoured that Duke Ludwig was about to seek for divorce, in order to marry an actress, who was a friend of his wife. Then, some years later, it was reported in the Press that a son had been born to him, but this was officially denied. It is said that, while the first wife was regarded at Court with friendly eyes, the respondent to the present suit was not so favourably looked upon, though she was permitted to present a bouquet to the late Prince Regent after his recovery from an attack of illness during the last year of his life.

MILK AND TYPEHOLD.

At a meeting of the Institute of Science on June 25, M. Roux, head of the Pasteur Institute, made an interesting communication dealing with the work of M. Vrillat and M. Fouassier, says the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." These investigators have made an important discovery relative to the part played by milk in the spread of typhoid fever. Their experiments have proved that water when subjected to the current tests for the presence of typhoid bacilli, gives a negative result, and is, therefore, considered "drinkable," may yet, when added to milk, contaminate the latter. A few minutes suffices for the development in the milk thus watered of thousands of active typhoid bacilli.

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LOVE AS DEMENTIA.

"INSANITY" OF A GIRL AND MAN IN MOONLIGHT.

At a conference of alienists and neurologists at Chicago on June 25 much interest was excited by a paper read by Dr. H. J. Morris on the subject of love and matrimony, says the New York correspondent of the "Daily News."

According to the learned lecturer, artists, musicians, and men of acknowledged genius, as well as ordinary persons, who think they are desperately in love, are all victims of a high type of dementia. "Insanity," declared Dr. Morris amid general expressions of assent, "is a delicate subject. It is awkward to accuse a healthy young woman of insanity when she is sitting in the moonlight beside a man of mediocre mentality whom she believes to be a tin god. Yet it is a species of insanity which prompts this young woman's heart to flutter and her eyes to shine. Likewise the young man is the victim of the same hallucination."

Asked what kind of people should marry each other, Dr. Morris replied "Love is only secondary in matters of matrimony," adding, "Two healthy and similarly proportioned persons with similar tastes should get married whether they are in love or not."

The conference declared itself unanimously in favour of laws preventing the marriage of victims with tainted blood. In a debate on degeneracy and insanity, the downfall of the white race and the rise of the yellow race was predicted unless measures are discovered to stop the increase of insanity. People who live in Chicago were described as showing in a rapidly increasing degree the maddening effects of the continuous din "of the noisiest city in the world."

MISS LIND-AF-HAGEBY.

In recognition of her advocacy of the cause of anti-vivisection in the Law Courts recently, Miss Lind-af-Hageby was entertained to a complimentary dinner (vegetarian) at the Criterion Restaurant, the company numbering about 250, on June 26. Colonel Sir Frederic Cardew occupied the chair. He said that the taxed costs of the defendant in the action in the Law Courts came to about £6,400. Of this sum £4,500 had been subscribed, leaving a balance of £2,000 for Miss Lind-af-Hageby to find Princess Bariatinsky presented to Miss Lind-af-Hageby, on behalf of her admirers, a beautiful bouquet.

DAILY MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

MONTE CARLO SOUP.
LOBSTER A LA CARDINAL.
TURKISH STUFFED CUCUMBERS.
SIRLOIN OF BEEF A LA GODARD.
DIABLOTINES A LA GRUYERE.
TORRIJAS.

Soupmeat, As. 4. Fish, As. 8. Cucumbers, As. 2. Beef, As. 12. Eggs, As. 6. Vegetables, As. 6. Potatoes, As. 2. Odds and ends, As. 2. Total Rs. 2-10-0.

SPANISH SOUP.

Take a breakfastcupful of chopped mixed vegetables and set them to cook for three hours with 2 seers of water, and a whole tripe which has been well scalded, cleaned, cut up and fried in fat. Flavour with herbs, one clove, and keep the pan closely covered while cooking. Skim well and thicken with a white roux and the yolk of an egg with flavouring to taste before serving.

TURKISH STUFFED CUCUMBERS.

Take one or two rather large even sized cucumbers, peel and carefully remove the seeds, filling them with a mince of any finely chopped meat, rice and flavouring to taste. Place them in an earthenware cooking dish with a cupful of milk and white stock mixed and cook until quite tender. Thicken the sauce with a brown roux adding chopped egg and some lime juice, capers and chopped parsley; lay the cucumbers on the dish and pour the sauce over them.

SIRLOIN OF BEEF A LA GODARD.

With the bones and trimmings of the sirloin make a cupful of good brown stock, Roll the beef neatly, set it to braise with dozen or more small blanched onions, and three or four well washed kidneys split in halves. When done turn the stock and gravy into sauce rather highly flavoured with cayenne, made mustard and chilli vinegar. Set the beef on a dish with a circle of the onions and the kidneys with the gravy poured over it.

DIABLOTINES A LA GRUYERE.

Line some small china moulds with short crust and make the following mixture. To a teacupful of milk add a tablespoonful of butter, half of cornflour, and three of grated Gruyere cheese; stir well over the fire and when cooked add, a well beaten egg or two and flavouring to taste. Half fill the moulds and then put in a layer of anchovy, bloater paste, or any other potted meat, cover with more of the mixture and bake a light brown in a moderate oven, serving as soon as ready.

TORRIJAS.

Cut some slices of bread as thick as your finger and soak them first in the yolk of an egg and a little milk; drain and then soak in some port or any other sweet wine. Drain and fry in butter till crisp. Sprinkle with powdered sugar and a very little spice and serve hot.

LOBSTER A LA CARDINAL.

From the shells and trimmings of the shell fish, make a little stock half of which should be turned into aspic coloured and flavoured with beetroot and onion. With the rest make a well flavoured with sauce adding gelatine to make it set. Cut the lobster into neat pieces and coat well with the white sauce. Pound the red part from the claws into a paste. Put some of the aspic into a shallow dish, lay the lobster pieces in it set on ice and when stiff, cut out into rounds, serving on tender lettuce leaves dipped in mayonnaise sauce and a little heap of the lobster paste.

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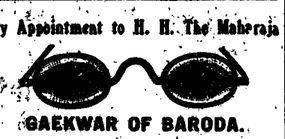
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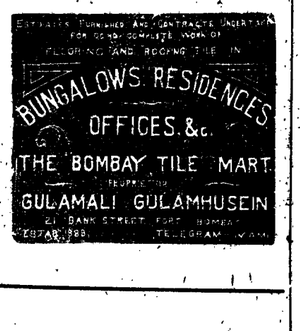

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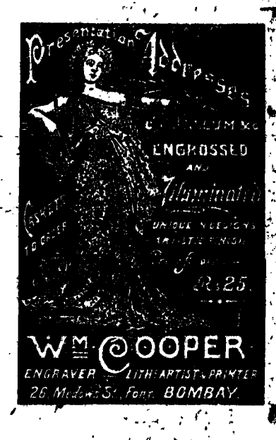

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